

2019

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2019



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of
Excellence in Corrections

Michael L. Parson, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

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State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
"Improving Lives for Safer Communities"

March 1, 2019

To: Those Concerned

From: Anne L. Precythe 
Director

Re: FY2019 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2019 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the offender population of the Missouri Department of Corrections.

The work of the department is ever-challenging and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY2019 the department admitted nearly 17,000 offenders to prison and over 43,000 offenders began a new probation or parole assignment. Every day the department supervises approximately 90,000 offenders.

In FY17 the Justice Center of the Council for State Government assisted the department in a Justice Reinvestment initiative in Missouri involving many stakeholders in the criminal justice system and the legislature. The initiative is continuing and will lead to more effective investments in assessment and programs to reduce recidivism and deal with the increasing female offender population. Many of these changes will be reflected in future years' reports.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

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1. Trends

DOC Population and Trends FY2010 to FY2019

At the end of FY2019, Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC) supervised a total of 89,584 offenders, a decrease of 596 individuals from FY2018 (a net change of -0.7%). The field population increased by 2,855 offenders from the prior year (Table 1.1). The male offender population decreased by 1.3% compared to FY2018. Meanwhile, the total female offender population increased by 1.8% despite the decrease in incarcerations. In review of the last ten-year, male and female trends follow similar trajectories. (Fig. 1.1).

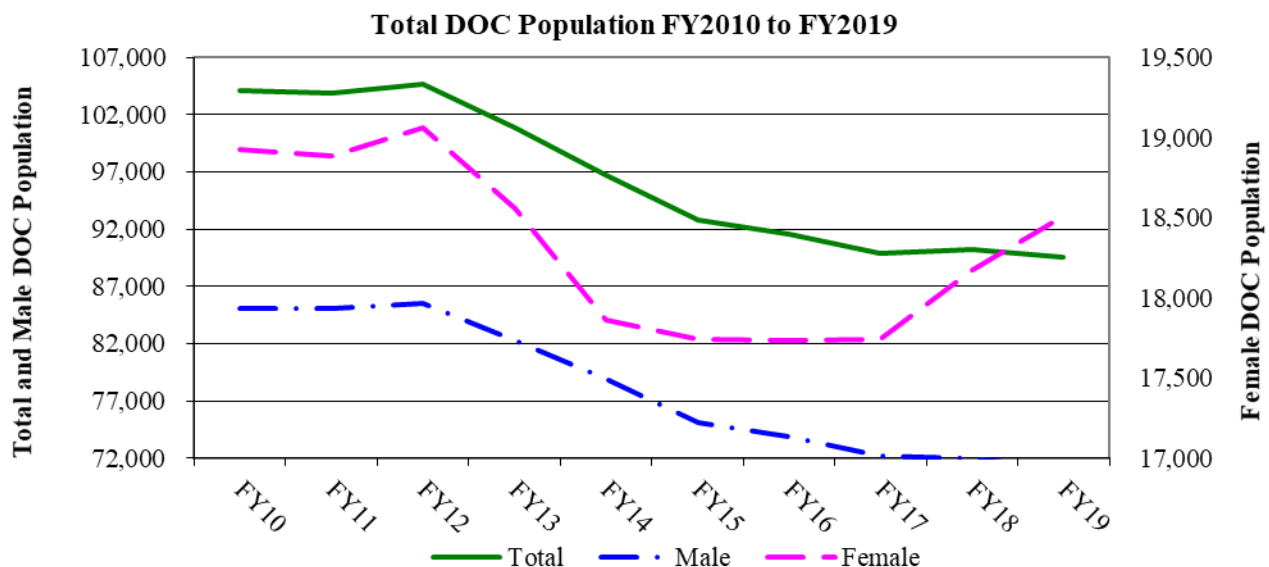
Table 1.1. Total Missouri DOC Population: Counts, Growth, and Percent Change for All Incarcerated and Field Supervised Offenders by Year, FY2010-19

Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Incarceration	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697	28,246
Supervision	73,627	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483	61,338
Total	104,045	103,907	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831	91,602	89,936	90,180	89,584
Growth Per Day		-0.38	1.93	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73	-3.37	-4.56	0.67	-1.63
Percent Change		-0.1%	0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-1.8%	0.3%	-0.7%

Male	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Incarceration	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404	25,537
Supervision	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600	45,541
Total	85,122	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089	73,867	72,197	72,004	71,078
Growth Per Day		-0.28	1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39	-3.35	-4.58	-0.53	-2.54
Percent Change		-0.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%	-0.3%	-1.3%

Female	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Incarcerated	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293	2,709
Supervision	16,584	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883	15,797
Total	18,923	18,886	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742	17,735	17,739	18,176	18,506
Growth Per Day		-0.10	0.48	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34	-0.02	0.01	1.20	0.90
Percent Change		-0.2%	0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%

Figure 1.1. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Missouri DOC Offender Population, by Fiscal Year, FY2010 to FY2019 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)



Incarcerated Population FY2010 to FY2019

The total incarcerated population is 28,246 offenders in FY2019 which is a decrease of 3,451 offenders from the prior fiscal year. This decrease in institutional population results in a 2,970-bed surplus. From FY2013 to FY2017, an operating bed shortage existed. In FY2015, the department's conversion of the Community Release Center in Kansas City to a mainline prison eased the shortage. Up until FY18, the needs of the increasing population have been met with saturation housing. In looking at the 10-year trend, from FY2009 to FY2016 both the male and female populations increase with the female population rising faster than the male; however, FY2018 and FY2019 show population decreases (Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.2).

Supervised Population FY2010 to FY2019

Since September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole can earn compliance credits by maintaining good behavior and, thereby, reducing the time to discharge of their sentence (HB1525). As a result, the supervised population declines from 73,555 offenders in FY2012 to 61,338 in FY2019--a decrease of over 12,000 supervised offenders (Table 1.3). Unlike the previous past five years, for FY2018 and FY2019, increases occur in both parolee and probationer populations (5% overall in FY2019). The female supervised population increases more than in the male supervised population (4.5% vs 6.1%, respectively) (Table 1.3). The ten-year trends, in the male and female supervised populations, are similar (Fig. 1.3).

Table 1.2. MO Incarcerated Population: Count, Institutional Capacities, Growth, and Percent Change, FY2010-19

Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Capacity	31,269	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673	32,237	32,203	32,180	31,216
Population	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697	28,246
Net Capacity	851	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)	(600)	(582)	483	2,970
Growth Per Day		0.97	0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01	1.55	-0.14	-2.98	-9.45
Percent Change		1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.2%	-3.3%	-10.9%

Males	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Capacity	28,513	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773	29,034	29,043	28,879	27,979
Population	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404	25,537
Net Capacity	434	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)	(419)	(306)	475	2,442
Growth Per Day		0.57	0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29	1.15	-0.28	-2.59	-7.85
Percent Change		0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-10.1%

Females	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Capacity	2,756	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900	3,239	3,160	3,301	3,237
Population	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293	2,709
Net Capacity	417	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)	(145)	(276)	8	528
Growth Per Day		0.40	0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.40	0.14	-0.39	-1.60
Percent Change		6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%	4.5%	1.5%	-4.2%	-17.7%

Figure 1.2. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Incarcerated Populations, FY2010-19 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)

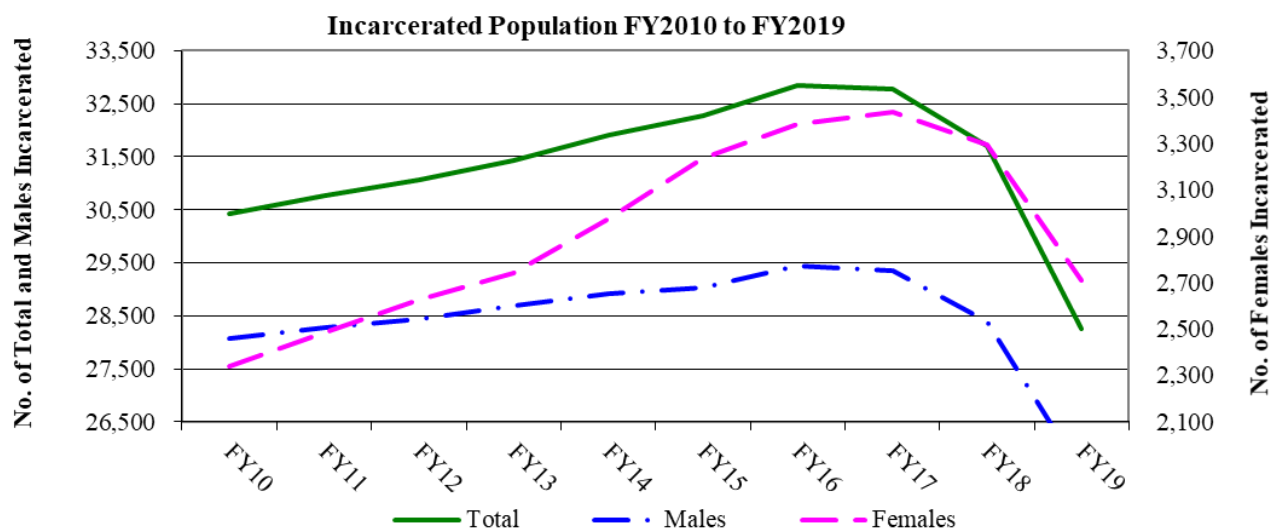


Table 1.3. Total and Gender-specific Supervised Population by Supervision Type, FY2010-19

Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Parole	17,718	17,703	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109	14,749	14,874	15,614	17,405
Probation	53,140	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623	41,159	39,315	39,674	40,622
Interstate	2,769	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826	2,857	2,962	3,195	3,311
Total	73,627	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483	61,338
Growth Per Day	-	-1.35	1.15	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73	-4.91	-4.42	3.65	7.82
Percent Change	-	-0.7%	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-2.7%	2.3%	4.9%

Males	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Parole	15,018	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814	12,395	12,277	12,803	14,230
Probation	39,914	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114	29,826	28,305	28,349	28,783
Interstate	2,111	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127	2,193	2,266	2,448	2,528
Total	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600	45,541
Growth Per Day	-	-0.84	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68	-4.50	-4.29	2.06	5.32
Percent Change	-	-0.5%	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%	-3.6%	-3.5%	1.8%	4.5%

Females	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Parole	2,700	2,690	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295	2,354	2,597	2,811	3,175
Probation	13,226	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509	11,333	11,010	11,325	11,839
Interstate	658	673	601	616	660	699	664	696	747	783
Total	16,584	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883	15,797
Growth Per Day	-	-0.50	0.09	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05	-0.42	-0.13	1.59	2.50
Percent Change	-	-1.1%	0.2%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%	4.1%	6.1%

Figure 1.3. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Populations, FY2010 to FY2019 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with different scale.)

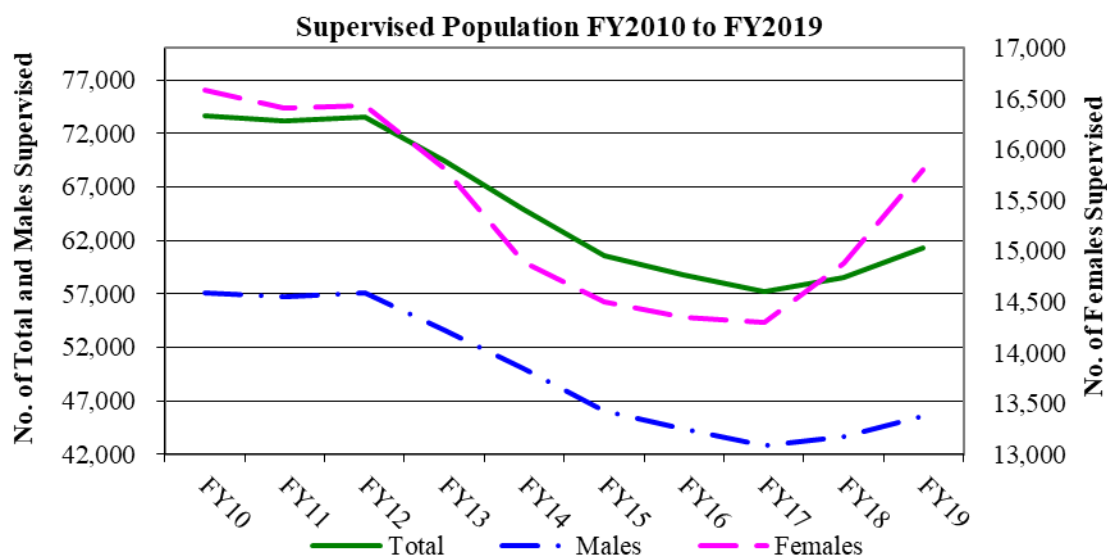
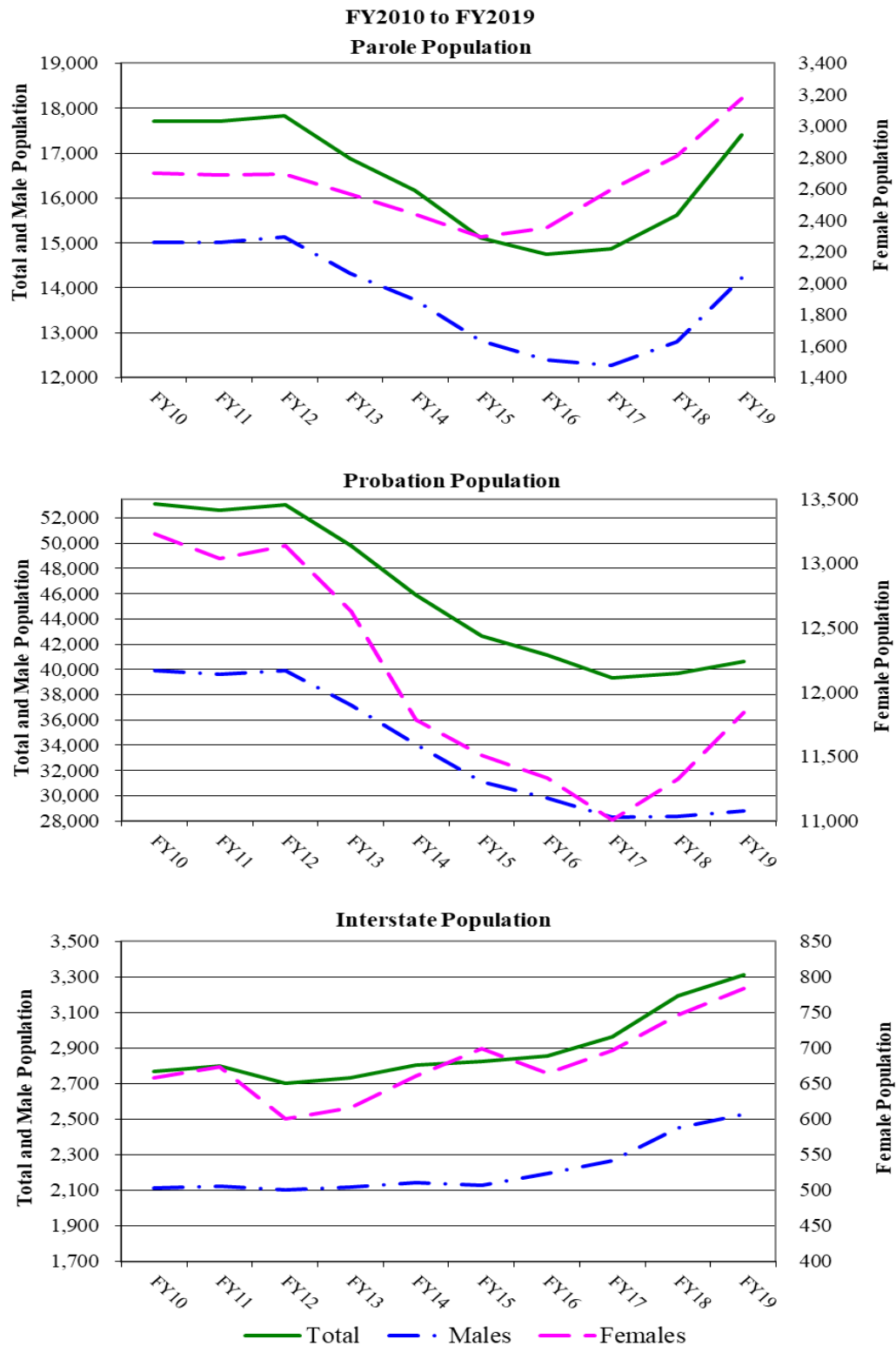


Figure 1.4. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Offender Populations by Supervision Type, FY2010-19 (Female data have a right-hand axis with a different scale.)



Incarceration Rates and US Comparison

Incarceration rates are a common measure used to compare prison populations among various jurisdictions. Incarceration rate is calculated by determining the number of incarcerated offenders per 100,000 individuals of the general population within the same jurisdiction. These measures are usually by calendar year and may be for the prior year to maintain compatibility with national and state corrections reporting and US Census Bureau estimates.

For 2016, Missouri's total incarceration rate is above the total U.S. incarceration rate. This is true of both white and black offenders as well. The Missouri incarceration rate of Hispanic offenders, however, is only 60% of the U.S. incarceration rate (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Missouri general population, incarcerated population and incarceration rate by race/ethnicity for 2016 (United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.)

	Race				Total ^{††}
	White ⁺	Black ⁺	Hispanic	Other	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2016 [*]	4,974,623	716,382	165,595	236,400	6,093,000
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2016 ^{**}	20,565	11,111	593	192	32,461
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	413	1,551	358	81	533
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	223	1,203	584	691	450

^{*}Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2016

^{**}Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2016

[†]US offender data based on Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2016"; includes federal prisons

^{††}Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and persons identifying two or more races

⁺Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin

Missouri's incarceration rate has shown an increase in every year since 2007 whereas nationally, the incarceration rate has been declining. From 2007 to 2016 Missouri's incarceration rate increased by 5.3% compared to a decrease of 11.1% in the national rate. (Table 1.5). As a result of the increasing incarceration rate Missouri's ranking increased from 12th in 2008 to 8th in 2016.

Table 1.5. Total and female incarceration rate and percent change from prior year for Missouri and all US states combined for 2007 - 2016

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change
2007	505	-1.8%	447	0.7%	83	-3.1%	61	1.3%
2008	507	0.3%	447	0.0%	80	-3.6%	61	-0.3%
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	79	-1.3%	60	-2.1%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	80	1.5%	59	-1.5%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	84	4.4%	58	-2.3%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	88	4.7%	56	-3.5%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	90	2.6%	57	1.8%
2014	526	0.9%	412	-1.1%	100	11.3%	58	1.7%
2015	530	0.8%	402	-2.3%	105	4.7%	57	-1.1%
2016	532	0.4%	397	-1.2%	107	1.9%	57	0.0%
Avg. Annual Change		0.3%					-0.6%	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016

BJS CSTAT tool, File name: QT_imprisonment rate_total, QT_imprisonment rate_female

Figure 1.5. Ten-year trends in incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016

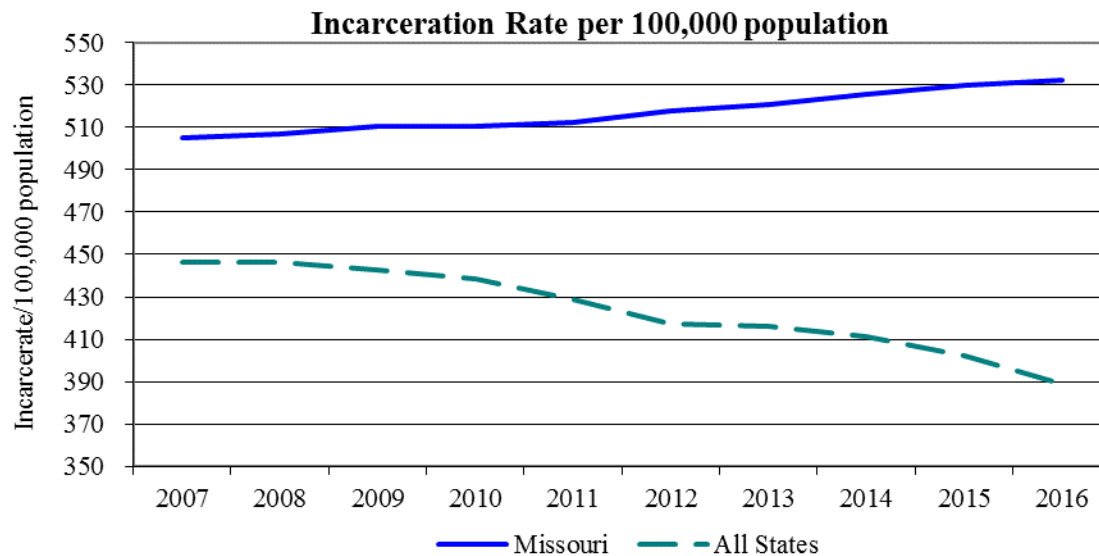


Table 1.6. Total incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2007-2016 and 2015-2016 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate* 2016
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	37,341	38,030	35,682	-1,659	-4.44%	-2,348	-6.2%	760
2	Oklahoma	24,197	27,650	26,871	2,674	11.05%	-779	-2.8%	673
3	Mississippi	21,502	18,793	19,192	-2,310	-10.74%	399	2.1%	624
4	Arizona	35,490	42,259	42,320	6,830	19.24%	61	0.1%	585
5	Arkansas	14,310	17,874	17,537	3,227	22.55%	-337	-1.9%	583
6	Alabama	28,605	31,771	28,883	278	0.97%	-2,888	-9.1%	571
7	Texas	161,695	166,043	163,703	2,008	1.24%	-2,340	-1.4%	563
8	Missouri	29,844	31,942	32,461	2,617	8.77%	519	1.6%	532
9	Kentucky	21,823	21,657	23,022	1,199	5.49%	1,365	6.3%	518
10	Georgia	54,232	52,949	53,627	-605	-1.12%	678	1.3%	512
11	Florida	98,219	102,870	99,974	1,755	1.79%	-2,896	-2.8%	481
12	Nevada	13,245	12,537	13,757	512	3.87%	1,220	9.7%	460
13	Ohio	50,731	51,519	52,175	1,444	2.85%	656	1.3%	449
14	Virginia	37,984	37,544	37,813	-171	-0.45%	269	0.7%	448
15	South Dakota	3,306	3,608	3,831	525	15.88%	223	6.2%	440
16	Idaho	7,319	8,117	8,252	933	12.75%	135	1.7%	435
17	Delaware	4,201	6,955	6,585	2,384	56.75%	-370	-5.3%	428
18	Tennessee	26,267	28,769	28,203	1,936	7.37%	-566	-2.0%	422
19	Michigan	50,233	43,390	41,122	-9,111	-18.14%	-2,268	-5.2%	414
20	South Carolina	23,314	21,401	20,858	-2,456	-10.53%	-543	-2.5%	408
21	Wyoming	2,084	2,383	2,374	290	13.92%	-9	-0.4%	406
22	West Virginia	6,049	6,896	7,162	1,113	18.40%	266	3.9%	392
23	Indiana	27,114	29,271	25,546	-1,568	-5.78%	-3,725	-12.7%	384
24	Pennsylvania	45,446	50,694	49,244	3,798	8.36%	-1,450	-2.9%	383
25	Wisconsin	22,307	22,597	23,377	1,070	4.80%	780	3.5%	383
26	Oregon	13,918	15,075	15,166	1,248	8.97%	91	0.6%	367
27	Montana	3,431	3,699	3,814	383	11.16%	115	3.1%	364
28	Colorado	22,841	20,646	19,981	-2,860	-12.52%	-665	-3.2%	356
29	Illinois	45,215	48,278	43,657	-1,558	-3.45%	-4,621	-9.6%	341
30	North Carolina	33,016	37,096	35,697	2,681	8.12%	-1,399	-3.8%	339
31	New Mexico	6,225	7,021	7,055	830	13.33%	34	0.5%	335
32	California	172,856	136,085	130,390	-42,466	-24.57%	-5,695	-4.2%	331
33	Kansas	8,696	9,877	9,920	1,224	14.08%	43	0.4%	331
34	Maryland	22,780	21,011	19,994	-2,786	-12.23%	-1,017	-4.8%	329
35	Connecticut	14,397	16,636	14,957	560	3.89%	-1,679	-10.1%	290
36	Iowa	8,732	8,838	9,031	299	3.42%	193	2.2%	286
37	Alaska	3,072	5,794	4,434	1,362	44.34%	-1,360	-23.5%	281
38	Nebraska	4,329	5,441	5,302	973	22.48%	-139	-2.6%	274
39	Washington	17,757	18,120	19,104	1,347	7.59%	984	5.4%	259
40	New York	62,174	52,518	50,716	-11,458	-18.43%	-1,802	-3.4%	256
41	Hawaii	4,367	5,866	5,602	1,235	28.28%	-264	-4.5%	254
42	North Dakota	1,416	1,718	1,791	375	26.48%	73	4.2%	234
43	New Jersey	26,827	21,590	19,786	-7,041	-26.25%	-1,804	-8.4%	221
44	New Hampshire	2,930	2,963	2,818	-112	-3.82%	-145	-4.9%	211
45	Utah	6,421	7,031	6,182	-239	-3.72%	-849	-12.1%	201
46	Vermont	1,618	1,979	1,735	117	7.23%	-244	-12.3%	197
47	Rhode Island	2,481	3,359	3,103	622	25.07%	-256	-7.6%	192
48	Minnesota	9,468	10,637	10,592	1,124	11.87%	-45	-0.4%	191
49	Massachusetts	9,872	10,713	9,403	-469	-4.75%	-1,310	-12.2%	156
50	Maine	1,950	2,242	2,404	454	23.28%	162	7.2%	137

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states for each year in the ten-year span (Table 1.5). The female incarceration rate, on average, has slowly declined for all states while Missouri has experienced an increase since 2010 (Fig. 1.6). Over the past ten years, the female population has increased 32.5% in our state (Table 1.7). When looking at female incarceration rates by state, Missouri now returns to fifth (to the 2014 level) (Table 1.7.). This reflects expanding incarcerated female populations in South Dakota.

The incarceration rate for males increased 1.0% from 2015 to 2016 and now ranks 9th – down from 8th in 2015. This reflects an increasing incarceration rate for males in Georgia. Over a ten-year period from 2007 to 2016, the incarcerated population has increased more than 6% which is a much slower increase than the female population.

Figure 1.6. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016

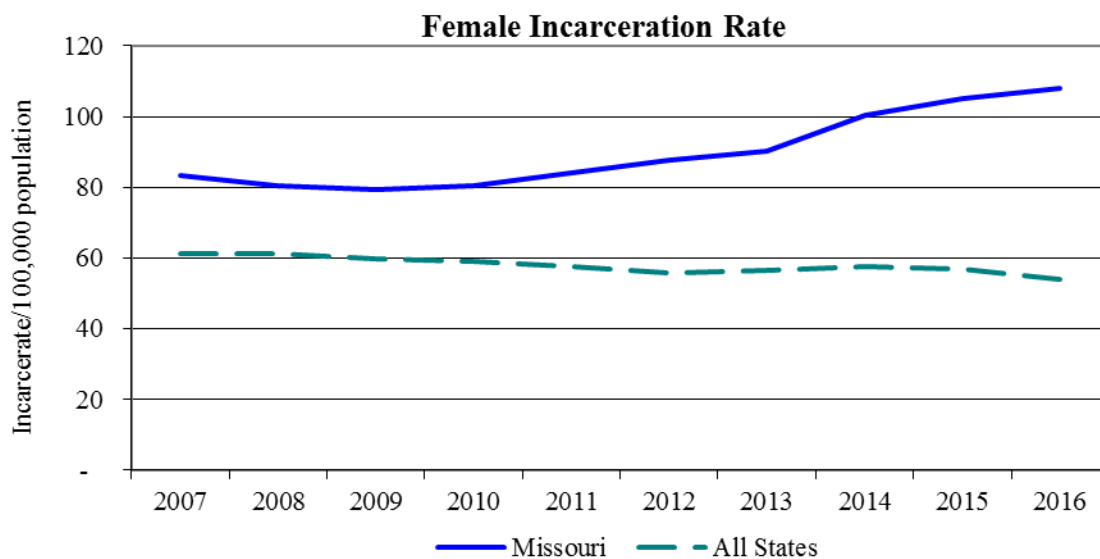


Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2014 to 2015 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,411	2,851	3,037	626	26.0%	186	6.5%	149
2	Kentucky	2,323	2,573	2,942	619	26.6%	369	14.3%	130
3	South Dakota	369	409	498	129	35.0%	89	21.8%	115
4	Idaho	800	1,037	1,013	213	26.6%	-24	-2.3%	113
5	Missouri	2,518	3,106	3,337	819	32.5%	231	7.4%	107
6	Arizona	3,113	3,964	3,997	884	28.4%	33	0.8%	106
7	Wyoming	246	277	286	40	16.3%	9	3.2%	100
8	West Virginia	631	831	876	245	38.8%	45	5.4%	95
9	Texas	11,700	14,326	14,335	2,635	22.5%	9	0.1%	92
10	Arkansas	1,066	1,398	1,376	310	29.1%	-22	-1.6%	90
11	Alabama	2,030	2,589	2,377	347	17.1%	-212	-8.2%	88
12	Nevada	1,177	1,085	1,267	90	7.6%	182	16.8%	83
13	Louisiana	2,451	2,075	1,981	-470	-19.2%	-94	-4.5%	83
14	Mississippi	1,835	1,345	1,369	-466	-25.4%	24	1.8%	82
15	Tennessee	1,923	2,609	2,722	799	41.5%	113	4.3%	79
16	Montana	298	388	409	111	37.2%	21	5.4%	79
17	Ohio	3,822	4,208	4,594	772	20.2%	386	9.2%	77
18	Virginia	2,929	3,015	3,109	180	6.1%	94	3.1%	73
19	Georgia	3,545	3,511	3,788	243	6.9%	277	7.9%	70
20	Colorado	2,335	1,908	1,903	-432	-18.5%	-5	-0.3%	68
21	New Mexico	539	673	711	172	31.9%	38	5.6%	66
22	Indiana	2,295	2,875	2,205	-90	-3.9%	-670	-23.3%	65
23	Florida	6,854	7,303	6,863	9	0.1%	-440	-6.0%	65
24	Oregon	1,058	1,276	1,304	246	23.3%	28	2.2%	63
25	North Dakota	147	204	213	66	44.9%	9	4.4%	57
26	Kansas	625	794	869	244	39.0%	75	9.4%	55
27	South Carolina	1,456	1,369	1,474	18	1.2%	105	7.7%	54
28	Iowa	717	752	821	104	14.5%	69	9.2%	52
29	Hawaii	504	668	668	164	32.5%	0	0.0%	50
30	Wisconsin	1,411	1,378	1,488	77	5.5%	110	8.0%	48
31	North Carolina	1,901	2,641	2,712	811	42.7%	71	2.7%	48
32	Washington	1,508	1,454	1,658	150	9.9%	204	14.0%	45
33	Michigan	2,080	2,123	2,242	162	7.8%	119	5.6%	44
34	Pennsylvania	2,422	2,758	2,863	441	18.2%	105	3.8%	43
35	Nebraska	366	440	424	58	15.8%	-16	-3.6%	43
36	Delaware	212	594	538	326	153.8%	-56	-9.4%	41
37	Illinois	2,824	2,888	2,613	-211	-7.5%	-275	-9.5%	40
38	New Hampshire	197	248	227	30	15.2%	-21	-8.5%	34
39	Connecticut	816	1,126	1,065	249	30.5%	-61	-5.4%	31
40	Alaska	272	703	410	138	50.7%	-293	-41.7%	30
41	California	11,305	6,382	5,903	-5,402	-47.8%	-479	-7.5%	30
42	Minnesota	602	736	774	172	28.6%	38	5.2%	28
43	Utah	616	662	405	-211	-34.3%	-257	-38.8%	26
44	Vermont	77	156	135	58	75.3%	-21	-13.5%	26
45	Maryland	1,140	911	822	-318	-27.9%	-89	-9.8%	26
46	Maine	119	179	235	116	97.5%	56	31.3%	23
47	New York	2,692	2,326	2,274	-418	-15.5%	-52	-2.2%	22
48	New Jersey	1,410	1,019	834	-576	-40.9%	-185	-18.2%	18
49	Massachusetts	434	728	583	149	34.3%	-145	-19.9%	13
50	Rhode Island	114	158	176	62	54.4%	18	11.4%	13

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

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Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2014 to 201 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate* 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	34,890	35,955	33,701	-1,189	-3.4%	-2,254	-6.3%	1,469
2	Oklahoma	21,786	24,799	23,834	2,048	9.4%	-965	-3.9%	1,207
3	Mississippi	19,667	17,448	17,823	-1,844	-9.4%	375	2.1%	1,200
4	Arkansas	13,244	16,476	16,161	2,917	22.0%	-315	-1.9%	1,095
5	Alabama	26,575	29,182	26,506	-69	-0.3%	-2,676	-9.2%	1,085
6	Arizona	32,377	38,295	38,323	5,946	18.4%	28	0.1%	1,071
7	Texas	149,995	151,717	149,368	-627	-0.4%	-2,349	-1.5%	1,040
8	Georgia	50,687	49,438	49,839	-848	-1.7%	401	0.8%	978
9	Missouri	27,326	28,836	29,124	1,798	6.6%	288	1.0%	971
10	Florida	91,365	95,567	93,111	1,746	1.9%	-2,456	-2.6%	917
11	Kentucky	19,500	19,084	20,080	580	3.0%	996	5.2%	916
12	Delaware	3,989	6,361	6,047	2,058	51.6%	-314	-4.9%	841
13	Virginia	35,055	34,529	34,704	-351	-1.0%	175	0.5%	837
14	Ohio	46,909	47,311	47,581	672	1.4%	270	0.6%	835
15	Nevada	12,068	11,452	12,490	422	3.5%	1,038	9.1%	835
16	Michigan	48,153	41,267	38,880	-9,273	-19.3%	-2,387	-5.8%	795
17	South Carolina	21,858	20,032	19,384	-2,474	-11.3%	-648	-3.2%	784
18	Tennessee	24,344	26,160	25,481	1,137	4.7%	-679	-2.6%	782
19	South Dakota	2,937	3,199	3,333	396	13.5%	134	4.2%	758
20	Idaho	6,519	7,080	7,239	720	11.0%	159	2.2%	755
21	Pennsylvania	43,024	47,936	46,381	3,357	7.8%	-1,555	-3.2%	737
22	Wisconsin	20,896	21,219	21,889	993	4.8%	670	3.2%	721
23	Indiana	24,819	26,396	23,341	-1,478	-6.0%	-3,055	-11.6%	712
24	Wyoming	1,838	2,106	2,088	250	13.6%	-18	-0.9%	700
25	West Virginia	5,418	6,065	6,286	868	16.0%	221	3.6%	695
26	Oregon	12,860	13,799	13,862	1,002	7.8%	63	0.5%	678
27	Illinois	42,391	45,390	41,044	-1,347	-3.2%	-4,346	-9.6%	653
28	Maryland	21,640	20,100	19,172	-2,468	-11.4%	-928	-4.6%	651
29	North Carolina	31,115	34,455	32,985	1,870	6.0%	-1,470	-4.3%	647
30	Montana	3,133	3,311	3,405	272	8.7%	94	2.8%	646
31	Colorado	20,506	18,738	18,078	-2,428	-11.8%	-660	-3.5%	640
32	California	161,551	129,703	124,487	-37,064	-22.9%	-5,216	-4.0%	636
33	Kansas	8,071	9,083	9,051	980	12.1%	-32	-0.4%	610
34	New Mexico	5,686	6,348	6,344	658	11.6%	-4	-0.1%	609
35	Connecticut	13,581	15,510	13,892	311	2.3%	-1,618	-10.4%	562
36	Iowa	8,015	8,086	8,210	195	2.4%	124	1.5%	523
37	Alaska	2,800	5,091	4,024	1,224	43.7%	-1,067	-21.0%	510
38	Nebraska	3,963	5,001	4,878	915	23.1%	-123	-2.5%	506
39	New York	59,482	50,192	48,442	-11,040	-18.6%	-1,750	-3.5%	504
40	Washington	16,249	16,666	17,446	1,197	7.4%	780	4.7%	473
41	Hawaii	3,863	5,198	4,934	1,071	27.7%	-264	-5.1%	455
42	New Jersey	25,417	20,571	18,952	-6,465	-25.4%	-1,619	-7.9%	433
43	North Dakota	1,269	1,514	1,578	309	24.3%	64	4.2%	403
44	New Hampshire	2,733	2,715	2,591	-142	-5.2%	-124	-4.6%	391
45	Rhode Island	2,367	3,201	2,927	560	23.7%	-274	-8.6%	382
46	Utah	5,805	6,369	5,777	-28	-0.5%	-592	-9.3%	373
47	Vermont	1,541	1,823	1,600	59	3.8%	-223	-12.2%	372
48	Minnesota	8,866	9,901	9,818	952	10.7%	-83	-0.8%	356
49	Massachusetts	9,438	9,985	8,820	-618	-6.5%	-1,165	-11.7%	308
50	Maine	1,831	2,063	2,169	338	18.5%	106	5.1%	256

*Incarceration rate = number of male offenders per 100,000 general male resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates in Missouri

Incarceration and felony sentencing rates are calculated using both the offender population and general population. Incarceration rates are calculated using the number of offenders incarcerated for a felony offense on a particular day. This measure includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and is often influenced by the time offenders are incarcerated.

Felony sentencing rates are calculated using the number of offenders sentenced to probation or prison for a new felony offense in a year. Both measures are reported as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the general population for the jurisdiction. It is important to recognize this distinction since a county may have a high sentencing rate but relatively low incarceration rate due to a high number of probation sentences.

Table 1.9. Incarcerated Population, Incarceration Rate and General Population by Missouri Counties as of June 30, 2019 (Ranking is based on incarceration rate.)

Incarceration Rate by Sentencing County, June 30, 2019

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	71	109	25,339	430	Livingston	19	142	15,146	938
Andrew	94	50	17,607	284	Macon	73	52	12,188	427
Atchison	98	12	5,171	232	Madison	38	59	8,769	673
Audrain	45	150	25,473	589	Maries	109	32	28,592	112
Barry	67	157	35,886	437	Marion	25	189	23,078	819
Barton	79	43	11,798	364	McDonald	35	106	15,153	700
Bates	52	81	16,320	496	Mercer	41	24	3,641	659
Benton	85	64	19,278	332	Miller	63	117	25,336	462
Bollinger	84	41	12,169	337	Mississippi	15	141	13,336	1,057
Boone	75	745	180,005	414	Moniteau	78	60	16,121	372
Buchanan	26	712	88,571	804	Monroe	64	39	8,664	450
Butler	24	352	42,639	826	Montgomery	17	121	11,534	1,049
Caldwell	27	72	9,108	791	Morgan	34	143	20,358	702
Callaway	44	279	44,889	622	New Madrid	13	210	17,296	1,214
Camden	56	223	45,815	487	Newton	101	124	58,266	213
Cape Girardeau	46	450	78,753	571	Nodaway	95	62	22,304	278
Carroll	28	69	8,743	789	Oregon	103	21	10,541	199
Carter	104	12	6,054	198	Osage	108	17	13,714	124
Cass	102	220	104,954	210	Ozark	50	46	9,017	510
Cedar	76	58	14,165	409	Pemiscot	18	161	16,272	989
Chariton	47	41	7,451	550	Perry	69	83	19,150	433
Christian	87	281	86,983	323	Pettis	42	272	42,542	639
Clark	66	30	6,842	438	Phelps	29	353	44,732	789
Clay	97	626	246,365	254	Pike	48	101	18,504	546
Clinton	80	74	20,470	362	Platte	82	358	102,985	348
Cole	72	330	76,796	430	Polk	53	159	32,201	494
Cooper	39	118	17,603	670	Pulaski	51	263	52,014	506
Crawford	23	211	23,957	881	Putnam	62	22	4,757	462
Dade	68	33	7,569	436	Ralls	43	64	10,212	627
Dallas	54	82	16,762	489	Randolph	22	221	24,763	892
Daviess	30	63	8,313	758	Ray	49	122	22,883	533
Dekalb	40	84	12,630	665	Reynolds	88	20	6,254	320
Dent	37	107	15,441	693	Ripley	61	62	13,401	463
Douglas	65	60	13,373	449	Saline	6	244	6,050	4,033
Dunklin	16	310	29,423	1,054	Schuyler	115	9	399,182	2
Franklin	93	299	103,670	288	Scotland	106	17	9,395	181
Gasconade	99	34	14,705	231	Scott	8	313	17,888	1,750
Gentry	100	15	6,628	226	Shannon	111	21	66,692	31
Greene	57	1,419	291,923	486	Shelby	114	29	302,838	10
Grundy	58	48	9,914	484	St. Charles	4	1,044	22,895	4,560
Harrison	31	61	8,414	725	St. Clair	9	75	4,599	1,631
Henry	20	198	21,792	909	St. Francois	11	573	38,458	1,490
Hickory	59	46	9,509	484	St. Louis	1	2,445	8,189	29,857
Holt	91	13	4,404	295	St. Louis City	2	3,647	18,378	19,844
Howard	89	32	10,137	316	Ste. Genevieve	7	99	4,966	1,994
Howell	96	103	40,076	257	Stoddard	112	209	996,945	21
Iron	21	91	10,177	894	Stone	60	139	29,206	476
Jackson	81	2,474	700,307	353	Sullivan	110	27	31,749	85
Jasper	70	521	120,636	432	Taney	5	281	6,221	4,517
Jefferson	92	648	224,347	289	Texas	86	182	55,852	326
Johnson	90	164	53,652	306	Vernon	55	125	25,571	489
Knox	107	5	3,947	127	Warren	10	324	20,528	1,578
Laclede	32	257	35,713	720	Washington	36	241	34,711	694
Lafayette	12	413	32,598	1,267	Wayne	77	102	24,943	409
Lawrence	33	270	38,359	704	Webster	14	149	13,122	1,135
Lewis	105	19	9,855	193	Worth	113	7	39,109	18
Lincoln	83	199	57,686	345	Wright	3	131	2,040	6,422
Linn	74	50	12,037	415	Total*		28,127	6,126,452	459

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2018_PEPANNRES

Figure 1.7. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of incarceration rates as of June 30, 2019 (Incarceration rate is number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.)

Missouri Counties Incarceration Rate FY2019

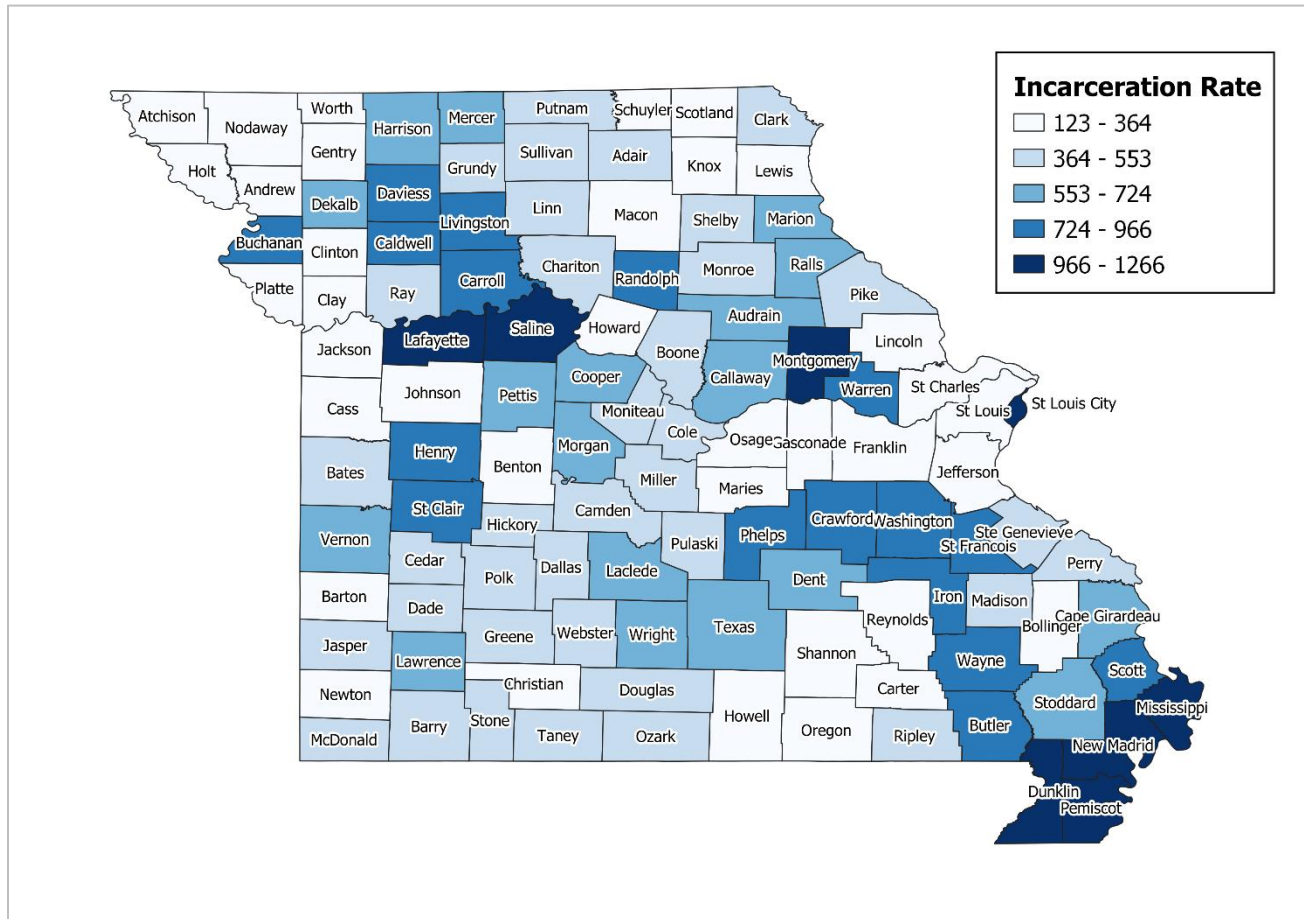


Table 1.10. Felony Sentences to Prison or Probation Received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, General Population and Sentencing Rate for FY2019 (Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.)

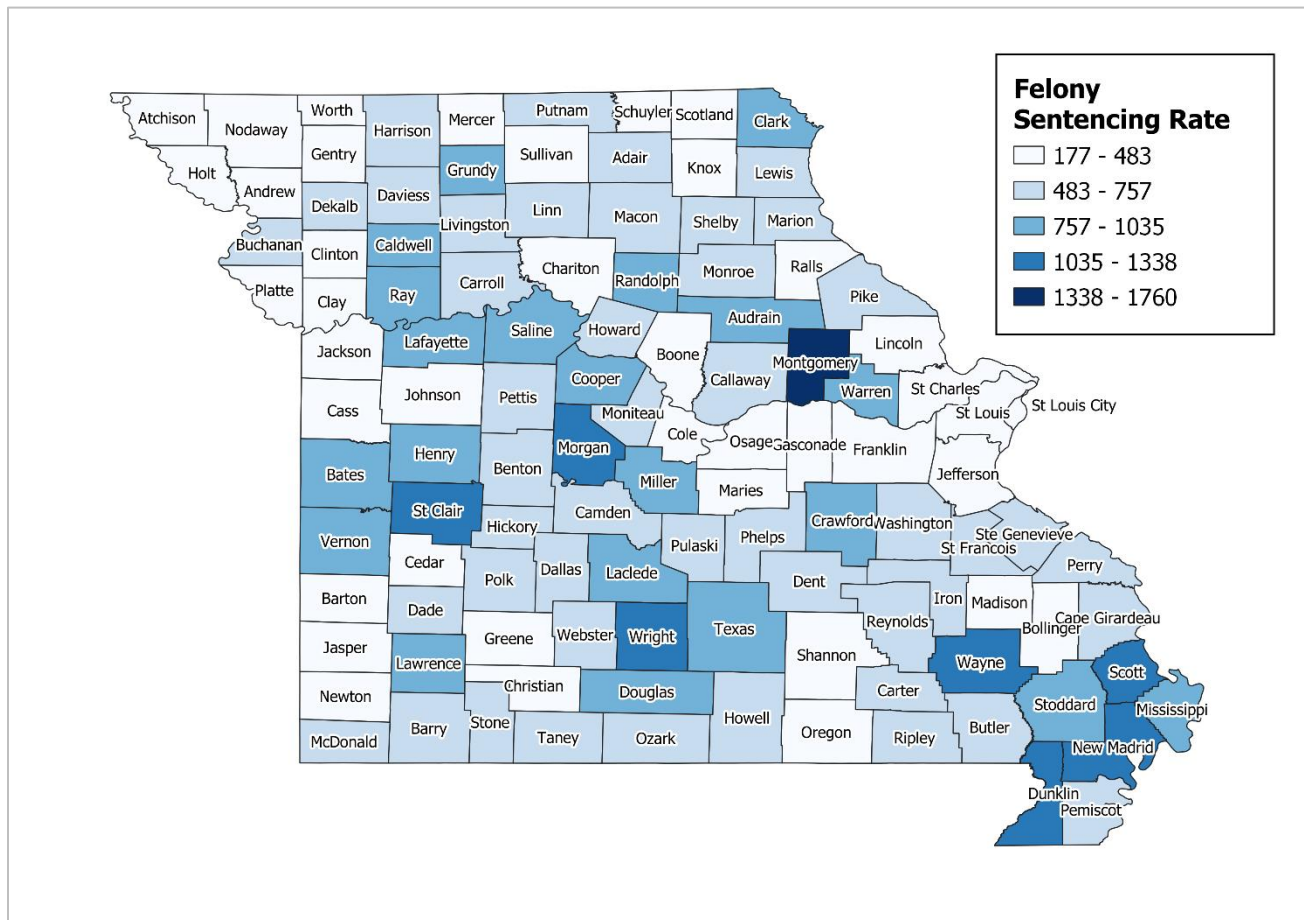
Felony Sentencing Rate by Sentencing County FY2019

County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	64	148	25,339	584	Livingston	36	112	15,146	739
Andrew	85	71	17,607	403	Macon	57	75	12,188	615
Atchison	77	25	5,171	483	Madison	53	55	8,769	627
Audrain	32	207	25,473	813	Maries	109	42	28,592	147
Barry	47	238	35,886	663	Marion	40	164	23,078	711
Barton	89	45	11,798	381	McDonald	34	116	15,153	766
Bates	16	169	16,320	1,036	Mercer	98	12	3,641	330
Benton	69	110	19,278	571	Miller	29	209	25,336	825
Bollinger	78	58	12,169	477	Mississippi	19	127	13,336	952
Boone	97	608	180,005	338	Moniteau	44	110	16,121	682
Buchanan	65	515	88,571	581	Monroe	74	44	8,664	508
Butler	41	299	42,639	701	Montgomery	10	203	11,534	1,760
Caldwell	27	80	9,108	878	Morgan	14	247	20,358	1,213
Callaway	50	292	44,889	650	New Madrid	13	221	17,296	1,278
Camden	42	319	45,815	696	Newton	99	189	58,266	324
Cape Girardeau	56	485	78,753	616	Nodaway	101	71	22,304	318
Carroll	37	64	8,743	732	Oregon	103	31	10,541	294
Carter	62	36	6,054	595	Osage	100	44	13,714	321
Cass	102	321	104,954	306	Ozark	54	56	9,017	621
Cedar	94	49	14,165	346	Pemiscot	63	96	16,272	590
Chariton	84	31	7,451	416	Perry	35	142	19,150	742
Christian	82	377	86,983	433	Pettis	39	306	42,542	719
Clark	24	63	6,842	921	Phelps	38	327	44,732	731
Clay	106	549	246,365	223	Pike	70	104	18,504	562
Clinton	83	87	20,470	425	Platte	104	299	102,985	290
Cole	80	340	76,796	443	Polk	59	194	32,201	602
Cooper	23	164	17,603	932	Pulaski	66	301	52,014	579
Crawford	21	226	23,957	943	Putnam	46	32	4,757	673
Dade	58	46	7,569	608	Ralls	88	39	10,212	382
Dallas	72	88	16,762	525	Randolph	28	211	24,763	852
Daviess	67	48	8,313	577	Ray	25	205	22,883	896
Dekalb	73	66	12,630	523	Reynolds	51	40	6,254	640
Dent	45	105	15,441	680	Ripley	75	67	13,401	500
Douglas	17	134	13,373	1,002	Saline	6	218	6,050	3,603
Dunklin	15	333	29,423	1,132	Schuyler	115	12	399,182	3
Franklin	81	455	103,670	439	Scotland	107	17	9,395	181
Gasconade	87	57	14,705	388	Scott	8	444	17,888	2,482
Gentry	86	26	6,628	392	Shannon	111	33	66,692	49
Greene	93	1,061	291,923	363	Shelby	113	41	302,838	14
Grundy	30	81	9,914	817	St. Charles	5	1,164	22,895	5,084
Harrison	55	52	8,414	618	St. Clair	7	122	4,599	2,653
Henry	26	194	21,792	890	St. Francois	22	361	38,458	939
Hickory	43	66	9,509	694	St. Louis	1	2,341	8,189	28,587
Holt	96	15	4,404	341	St. Louis City	3	1,353	18,378	7,362
Howard	49	66	10,137	651	Ste. Genevieve	9	119	4,966	2,396
Howell	68	230	40,076	574	Stoddard	112	245	996,945	25
Iron	52	65	10,177	639	Stone	48	191	29,206	654
Jackson	105	1,633	700,307	233	Sullivan	110	26	31,749	82
Jasper	91	454	120,636	376	Taney	4	423	6,221	6,800
Jefferson	95	775	224,347	345	Texas	79	255	55,852	457
Johnson	92	198	53,652	369	Vernon	33	203	25,571	794
Knox	108	7	3,947	177	Warren	12	269	20,528	1,310
Laclede	18	342	35,713	958	Washington	71	186	34,711	536
Lafayette	20	309	32,598	948	Wayne	60	150	24,943	601
Lawrence	31	313	38,359	816	Webster	11	211	13,122	1,608
Lewis	76	49	9,855	497	Worth	114	4	39,109	10
Lincoln	90	218	57,686	378	Wright	2	246	2,040	12,059
Linn	61	72	12,037	598	Total*		26,659	6,126,452	435

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2018_PEPANNRES

Figure 1.8. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of felony sentencing rates as of June 30, 2019 (Felony sentencing rate is number of sentences per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.)

Missouri Counties Felony Sentencing Rate FY2019



2. Institutional Population

Demographics

The incarcerated female and male populations differ in racial/ethnic composition. On June 30, 2019, black offenders represent a lower percent in the female institutional population (14.4 %) than in the male institutional population (36.1 %). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (81.3 %) than in the male population (61.3 %). All other racial and ethnic groups account for less than 5% of both male and female populations (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	8	54	62	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	389	9,202	9,591	14.4%	36.1%	34.0%
Hispanic*	85	501	586	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%
Native American	22	70	92	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	36	36	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,196	15,609	17,805	81.3%	61.3%	63.2%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity have been counted in the Hispanic race category

Commitment age is the age on admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. As seen in Table 2.2, ninety percent of the total incarcerated population enters a DOC correctional facility between 18 to 49 years of age. The most common age at prison commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (21.7% of all males) and between 25 to 29 years for females (23.2% of all females). Offenders, less than 20 years old at the time of commitment, account for 9.1 % of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent 1.6% of the population.

Table 2.3 displays current age data of incarcerated offenders. Eighty percent of the total incarcerated population in DOC correctional facility are between 18 to 49 years of age. The current population age trends reflect the aging of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. For the end of FY2019, the largest percent of offenders is between 20-24 years (20.7 %) followed closely by the 25-29 years age group (17.9 %); offenders less than 35 years old represent 63% of the incarcerated population. As with commitment age, the most common age range for current age differs by gender: for female offenders, 25-29 years (22.1% of all females); for males, 20-24 years (21.2% of all males). Male offenders are represented nearly equally in the 20-24 years and 25-29 years age groups with the combined groups accounting for one-third (38.6%) of the male population. Overall, the male and female populations show similar age distributions (Fig. 2.1)

Table 2.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2019

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	15	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 16	3	51	54	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	7	275	282	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Age 18 To 19	76	2,128	2,204	2.8%	8.4%	7.8%
Age 20 To 24	449	5,396	5,845	16.6%	21.2%	20.7%
Age 25 To 29	597	4,441	5,038	22.1%	17.4%	17.9%
Age 30 To 34	510	3,805	4,315	18.9%	14.9%	15.3%
Age 35 To 39	440	3,115	3,555	16.3%	12.2%	12.6%
Age 40 To 44	284	2,250	2,534	10.5%	8.8%	9.0%
Age 45 To 49	158	1,671	1,829	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%
Age 50 To 54	110	1,126	1,236	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%
Age 55 To 59	44	673	717	1.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Age 60 To 64	19	310	329	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Age 65 To 69	1	132	133	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Age 70 And Over	1	84	85	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2019

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	-	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	12	161	173	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Age 20 To 24	188	2,024	2,212	7.0%	7.9%	7.9%
Age 25 To 29	491	4,036	4,527	18.2%	15.8%	16.1%
Age 30 To 34	551	4,034	4,585	20.4%	15.8%	16.3%
Age 35 To 39	546	3,823	4,369	20.2%	15.0%	15.5%
Age 40 To 44	351	3,101	3,452	13.0%	12.2%	12.3%
Age 45 To 49	236	2,561	2,797	8.7%	10.1%	9.9%
Age 50 To 54	163	2,005	2,168	6.0%	7.9%	7.7%
Age 55 To 59	96	1,817	1,913	3.6%	7.1%	6.8%
Age 60 To 64	40	1,079	1,119	1.5%	4.2%	4.0%
Age 65 To 69	15	464	479	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Age 70 And Over	11	365	376	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 2.1. Age Group Distribution of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2019

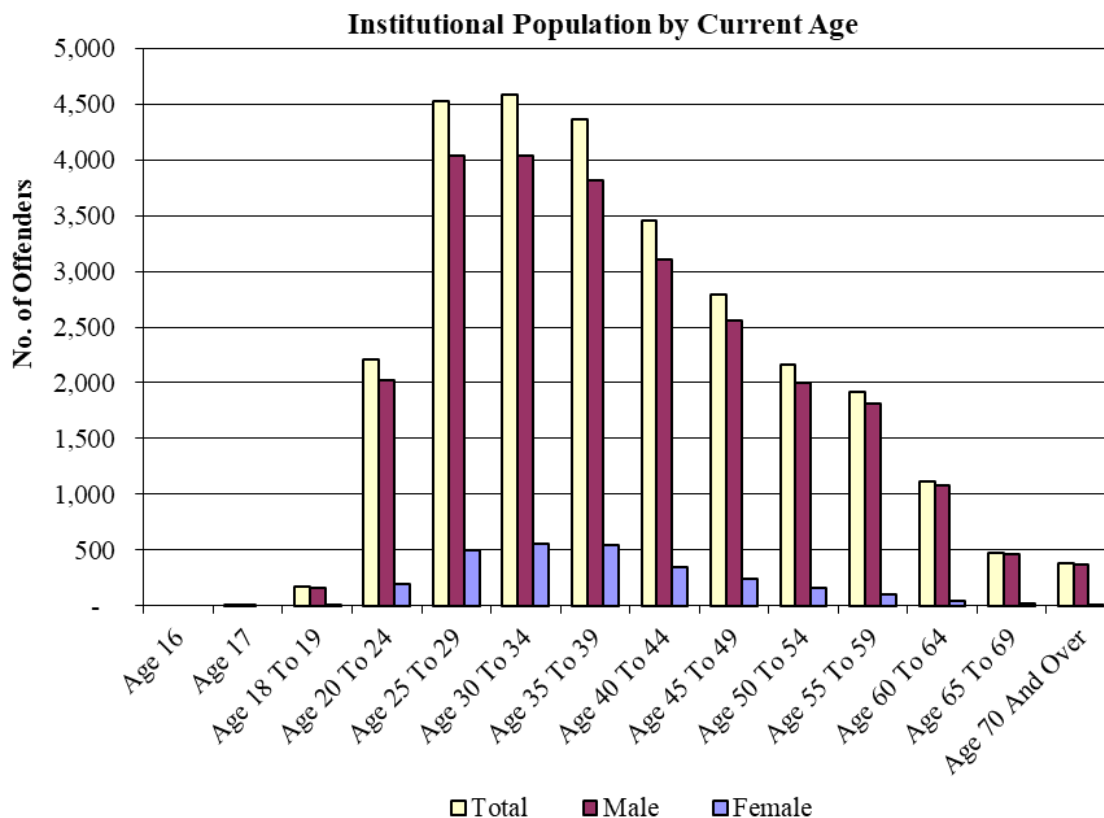


Table 2.4 reports the aging offender population (age 50 years and older) steadily increasing since FY2010; however, the rate of increase remains low at around 4% per year over the ten-year span. The aging male offenders make up 22.5% of the population in FY2019 and the average age increases by 0.6 years per annum since FY2010. While the numbers in the aging female population continue to increase, the average age remains consistently near 37.3 years from FY2010 to FY2019.

Table 2.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, FY2010-19

Total	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Age 50 and Over	4,519	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,050
Total Population	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172
Percent of Aging Offenders	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%
Average Age of Total Population	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9

Female	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Age 50 and Over	255	255	275	312	338	378	369	384	358	323
Total Female Population	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.0%
Average Age of Female Population	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3

Male	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Age 50 and Over	4,264	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,727
Total Male Population	28,047	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	15.2%	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%
Average Age of Male Population	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2

Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory requirement states offenders admitted under a 120-day program are released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2019. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level is achieved by 10.9% percent of offenders and 74% of offenders achieve a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. Education levels are similar for male and females. However, women have higher levels of vocational readiness; 60% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' whereas only 44% of males obtain these classifications. A majority of the offender population (53 %) has no medical problems. Male and females utilize routine sick calls almost equally. Females are 2½ times more likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (6.5% vs. 3.5%, respectively). Seventy-one percent of offenders have no or mild mental health problems. Females require more mental health services. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly three times that of males. See Table 2.5.

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP). The lowest percent of offenders are in Level III (high risk) custody for both males and females. However, males are more evenly distributed among the custody levels, while just over half of females are classified as Level I (low risk) custody (Table 2.6).

In 2003, DOC introduced the substance abuse screening instrument, Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA). SACA classifies offenders on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of "1" indicates no substance abuse or substance dependence while a "5" indicates a severe substance abuse or dependence problem. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90%) require substance abuse education or treatment; the greatest proportion requires intermediate (six months) treatment (36 %). This group accounts for 35% of male offenders and nearly half of all female offenders (Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Incarcerated Offenders' Classification Levels on June 30, 2019

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

Educational Attainment

HSD/HSE	217	2,560	2,777	8.3%	11.2%	10.9%
9-12th Grade	183	3,048	3,231	7.0%	13.4%	12.7%
6-8th Grade	539	6,975	7,514	20.5%	30.6%	29.6%
4-5th Grade	1,229	7,994	9,223	46.8%	35.1%	36.3%
0-3rd Grade*	458	2,211	2,669	17.4%	9.7%	10.5%
Unclassified	74	2,684	2,758			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	752	4,605	5,357	28.7%	18.9%	19.8%
Skilled	826	6,069	6,895	31.6%	24.9%	25.5%
Semi-skilled	329	7,386	7,715	12.6%	30.3%	28.6%
Unskilled	580	4,383	4,963	22.2%	18.0%	18.4%
No Skills or Training	129	1,962	2,091	4.9%	8.0%	7.7%
Unclassified	84	1,067	1,151			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health Problems

No Medical Problems	1,328	12,934	14,262	50.8%	53.0%	52.8%
Routine Sick Calls	1,063	9,710	10,773	40.6%	39.8%	39.9%
Daily Nursing	53	851	904	2.0%	3.5%	3.3%
24-hour Nursing	170	864	1,034	6.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Residential Unit	2	46	48	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	84	1,067	1,151			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	986	13,332	14,318	37.7%	54.6%	53.0%
Mild Impairment	677	6,830	7,507	25.9%	28.0%	27.8%
Clinic Care/Medication	922	3,887	4,809	35.2%	15.9%	17.8%
Serious Functional Impairment	31	339	370	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	17	17	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	84	1,067	1,151			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.6. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2019

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,433	8,633	10,066	54.8%	35.4%	37.3%
C-2	775	8,622	9,397	29.6%	35.3%	34.8%
C-3	408	7,150	7,558	15.6%	29.3%	28.0%
Unclassified	84	1,067	1,151			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

** Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.7. Institutional Offenders by Substance Abuse Classification Assessment and Treatment Needs on June 30, 2019

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	74	2,684	2,758			
No Substance Abuse	217	2,560	2,777	8.3%	11.2%	10.9%
Slight-Requires SA education	183	3,048	3,231	7.0%	13.4%	12.7%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment**	539	6,975	7,514	20.5%	30.6%	29.6%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months) [†]	1,229	7,994	9,223	46.8%	35.1%	36.3%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month) [†]	458	2,211	2,669	17.4%	9.7%	10.5%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

**Treatment can be institutional or community

[†] Treatment is in institutional

3. Sentencing

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 3.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2019

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	3,647	18.7	12.9%
2	Jackson	2,474	18.0	8.8%
3	St. Louis Cnty	2,445	15.8	8.7%
4	Greene	1,419	12.8	5.0%
5	St. Charles	1,044	13.2	3.7%
6	Boone	745	13.7	2.6%
7	Buchanan	712	13.0	2.5%
8	Jefferson	648	12.3	2.3%
9	Clay	626	14.1	2.2%
10	St. Francois	573	14.3	2.0%
11	Jasper	521	12.9	1.8%
12	Cape Girardeau	450	11.6	1.6%
13	Lafayette	413	12.1	1.5%
14	Platte	358	13.1	1.3%
15	Phelps	353	12.9	1.3%
16	Butler	352	10.1	1.2%
17	Cole	330	14.5	1.2%
18	Warren	324	11.8	1.2%
19	Scott	313	9.9	1.1%
20	Dunklin	310	10.4	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		18,057	15.1	64.1%
Total All Other Counties		10,115	11.3	35.9%
Total All Counties		28,172	13.7	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	132	11.1	4.9%
2	Greene	131	9.6	4.9%
3	St. Louis City	130	14.5	4.8%
4	St. Charles	119	8.5	4.4%
5	Jackson	99	14.8	3.7%
6	Boone	83	9.6	3.1%
7	Jefferson	83	9.3	3.1%
8	St. Francois	81	13.0	3.0%
9	Clay	71	9.8	2.6%
10	Lafayette	69	9.4	2.6%
11	Buchanan	64	9.0	2.4%
12	Jasper	52	10.7	1.9%
13	Lawrence	50	10.3	1.9%
14	Butler	49	7.2	1.8%
15	Cape Girardeau	47	5.7	1.7%
16	Phelps	46	8.6	1.7%
17	Warren	45	8.4	1.7%
18	Dunklin	43	7.7	1.6%
19	Livingston	41	7.5	1.5%
20	Franklin	38	7.0	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,473	10.2	54.6%
Total All Other Counties		1,227	8.6	45.4%
Total All Counties		2,700	9.5	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	3,517	18.8	13.8%
2	Jackson	2,375	18.1	9.3%
3	St. Louis Cnty	2,313	16.1	9.1%
4	Greene	1,288	13.1	5.1%
5	St. Charles	925	13.8	3.6%
6	Boone	662	14.2	2.6%
7	Buchanan	648	13.4	2.5%
8	Jefferson	565	12.8	2.2%
9	Clay	555	14.6	2.2%
10	St. Francois	492	14.5	1.9%
11	Jasper	469	13.1	1.8%
12	Cape Girardeau	403	12.3	1.6%
13	Lafayette	344	12.6	1.4%
14	Platte	335	13.4	1.3%
15	Cole	312	14.8	1.2%
16	Phelps	307	13.5	1.2%
17	Butler	303	10.5	1.2%
18	Warren	279	12.4	1.1%
19	Scott	278	10.2	1.1%
20	Dunklin	267	10.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		16,637	15.5	65.3%
Total All Other Counties		8,835	11.7	34.7%
Total All Counties		25,472	14.2	100.0%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 3.2. Incarcerations by Sentencing County, June 30, 2019 (excludes out-of-state)

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Adair	109	10.3	0.39%
Andrew	50	12.4	0.18%
Atchison	12	10.3	0.04%
Audrain	150	13.5	0.53%
Barry	157	10.1	0.56%
Barton	43	11.2	0.15%
Bates	81	10.1	0.29%
Benton	64	13.2	0.23%
Bollinger	41	10.8	0.15%
Boone	745	14.2	2.65%
Buchanan	712	13.4	2.53%
Butler	352	10.5	1.25%
Caldwell	72	10.1	0.26%
Callaway	279	11.7	0.99%
Camden	223	11.9	0.79%
Cape Girardeau	450	12.3	1.60%
Carroll	69	12.1	0.25%
Carter	12	15.7	0.04%
Cass	220	13.9	0.78%
Cedar	58	12.7	0.21%
Chariton	41	16.2	0.15%
Christian	281	12.0	1.00%
Clark	30	8.8	0.11%
Clay	626	14.6	2.23%
Clinton	74	12.4	0.26%
Cole	330	14.8	1.17%
Cooper	118	11.0	0.42%
Crawford	211	11.9	0.75%
Dade	33	7.6	0.12%
Dallas	82	10.2	0.29%
Daviess	63	12.4	0.22%
Dekalb	84	13.6	0.30%
Dent	107	14.1	0.38%
Douglas	60	10.2	0.21%
Dunklin	310	10.8	1.10%
Franklin	299	10.7	1.06%
Gasconade	34	14.0	0.12%
Gentry	15	10.6	0.05%
Greene	1419	13.1	5.04%
Grundy	48	12.2	0.17%
Harrison	61	11.1	0.22%
Henry	198	10.4	0.70%
Hickory	46	8.8	0.16%
Holt	13	10.5	0.05%
Howard	32	13.6	0.11%
Howell	103	11.6	0.37%
Iron	91	15.0	0.32%
Jackson	2474	18.1	8.80%
Jasper	521	13.1	1.85%
Jefferson	648	12.8	2.30%
Johnson	164	15.0	0.58%
Knox	5	16.6	0.02%
Laclede	257	11.5	0.91%
Lafayette	413	12.6	1.47%
Lawrence	270	10.2	0.96%
Lewis	19	16.9	0.07%
Lincoln	199	12.5	0.71%
Linn	50	10.6	0.18%

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Livingston	142	11.5	0.50%
Macon	52	12.5	0.18%
Madison	59	11.2	0.21%
Maries	32	11.4	0.11%
Marion	189	13.0	0.67%
Mcdonald	106	12.4	0.38%
Mercer	24	12.3	0.09%
Miller	117	10.3	0.42%
Mississippi	141	12.6	0.50%
Moniteau	60	10.6	0.21%
Monroe	39	15.4	0.14%
Montgomery	121	13.8	0.43%
Morgan	143	11.5	0.51%
New Madrid	210	13.0	0.75%
Newton	124	11.4	0.44%
Nodaway	62	9.8	0.22%
Oregon	21	14.8	0.07%
Osage	17	12.1	0.06%
Ozark	46	11.5	0.16%
Pemiscot	161	11.7	0.57%
Perry	83	11.2	0.30%
Pettis	272	11.5	0.97%
Phelps	353	13.5	1.26%
Pike	101	10.7	0.36%
Platte	358	13.4	1.27%
Polk	159	9.6	0.57%
Pulaski	263	13.3	0.94%
Putnam	22	7.8	0.08%
Ralls	64	12.6	0.23%
Randolph	221	12.3	0.79%
Ray	122	10.2	0.43%
Reynolds	20	11.4	0.07%
Ripley	62	10.1	0.22%
Saline	244	12.9	0.87%
Schuyler	9	10.9	0.03%
Scotland	17	8.5	0.06%
Scott	313	10.2	1.11%
Shannon	21	8.2	0.07%
Shelby	29	10.2	0.10%
St. Charles	1,044	13.8	3.71%
St. Clair	75	12.0	0.27%
St. Francois	573	14.5	2.04%
St. Louis City	3,647	18.8	12.97%
St. Louis Cnty	2,445	16.1	8.69%
Ste. Genevieve	99	12.3	0.35%
Stoddard	209	11.0	0.74%
Stone	139	11.7	0.49%
Sullivan	27	9.4	0.10%
Taney	281	11.6	1.00%
Texas	182	10.3	0.65%
Vernon	125	9.2	0.44%
Warren	324	12.4	1.15%
Washington	241	12.2	0.86%
Wayne	102	10.9	0.36%
Webster	149	10.5	0.53%
Worth	7	11.5	0.02%
Wright	131	8.4	0.47%
Total All Counties	28,127	13.7	100.0%

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious crime charged to an incarcerated offender determines his/her offense group classification. The frequency of an offense group varies by gender. Among male offenders incarcerated at the end of FY2019, the greatest numbers are sentenced for violent offenses (42 %) followed by nonviolent offenses (21 %). The most numerous offenses for females are drug offenses (35 %) followed by nonviolent offenses (31%) See Table 3.3. Average sentences are longer for males than females in all offense categories with an overall average of 4.5 years longer for men than women (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. Incarcerations by Offense Group, June 30, 2019

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	758	10,705	11,463	28.1%	42.0%	40.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	156	4,751	4,907	5.8%	18.7%	17.4%
Nonviolent	760	5,303	6,063	28.1%	20.8%	21.5%
Drug	956	3,979	4,935	35.4%	15.6%	17.5%
DWI	70	734	804	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4. Average Sentences by Offense Group for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2019.

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	15.0	18.0	17.8
Sex and Child Abuse	11.2	18.1	17.9
Nonviolent	6.7	7.8	7.7
Drug	7.2	8.9	8.5
DWI	6.6	7.5	7.4
Total	9.5	14.2	13.7

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

The data on felony classes in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 reflect the changes on January 1, 2017 to the Missouri's criminal code. The revised criminal code has the addition of a class E felony. This new code also introduces a new class C and reclassified class C and D felonies to class D and E respectively.

The data are a mixture of old and new code classifications. More offenders, both male and female, are sentenced with D class felonies (10% of males; 17% of females). Almost half of all males are charged with class A or B felonies. Males have nearly double the percent of class A felonies as females (28% vs 15% respectively). Males also have a lengthier average sentence for all felony classes than females with the greater differences observable in class A, B, and unclassified felonies (Table 3.6). For all offenders serving life sentences, nearly 40% are without parole. This percentage is the same for both sexes (Table 3.7). For life sentences by racial/ethnic groups, 17% of white and 22% of black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

Table 3.5. Incarceration by Felony Class, June 30, 2019

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	409	7,010	7,419	15.1%	27.5%	26.3%
B	530	5,511	6,041	19.6%	21.6%	21.4%
C	1,179	6,711	7,890	43.7%	26.3%	28.0%
D	452	2,579	3,031	16.7%	10.1%	10.8%
E	71	639	710	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
Interstate	1	30	31	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	58	2,992	3,050	2.1%	11.7%	10.8%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6. Average Sentence by Felony Class for Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2019

Felony Class*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	20.9	23.0	22.9
B	10.4	11.8	11.7
C	7.0	8.2	8.0
D	4.5	5.5	5.3
E	4.1	4.5	4.4
Interstate	-	1.0	1.0
Unclassified	15.7	20.7	20.6
Total	9.6	14.4	14.0

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies.

Table 3.7. Life Sentences by Gender, June 30, 2019.

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole **	40	1,140	1,180
Life with Parole	67	1,672	1,739
Total	107	2,812	2,919

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Table 3.8. Life Sentences by Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2019.

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Am.	White	Total
Life without Parole**	4	652	14	9	500	1,180
Life with Parole	2	845	39	4	846	1,739
Total	6	1,497	53	13	1,346	2,919

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Top Twenty Offenses

The next five tables contain data on the top twenty offenses in the incarcerated population. The top twenty offenses account for 66% of the most serious crimes committed by offenders when tallied on June 30, 2019 (Table 3.9). Felony possession of illicit drugs ranks first at 8% of all offenses. The top twenty female offenses contain 68% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses being drug related (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses (than females) with only 66% of offenders accounted for in the top twenty offenses (Table 3.11). The top twenty offenses among male offenders contain more personal assault offenses compared with female offenders. Top twenty offenses are similar among racial/ethnic groups; however, disparities exist in the frequency of offenses (Tables 3.12 and 3.13). Drug offenses occur more frequently in the white and other races/ethnicities incarcerated population while robbery and homicide offenses rank higher among the black incarcerated population.

Table 3.9. Top Twenty Offenses for Total Incarcerated Population, June 30, 2019.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,018	17.8	7.7%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	2,003	25.2	7.7%
3	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,708	7.0	6.6%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,526	11.2	5.9%
5	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,154	29.8	4.4%
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,090	8.8	4.2%
7	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	805	4.9	3.1%
8	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	778	11.3	3.0%
9	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	726	19.9	2.8%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	694	11.2	2.7%
11	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	667	19.2	2.6%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	543	7.6	2.1%
13	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	529	11.9	2.0%
14	570.090-001	FORGERY	482	7.2	1.9%
15	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	469	18.8	1.8%
16	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	465	7.3	1.8%
17	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	427	8.6	1.6%
18	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	374	8.2	1.4%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	341	6.7	1.3%
20	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	338	12.0	1.3%
Total Top 20 Offenses			17,137	14.4	65.8%
Total All Other Offenses			8,903	12	34.2%
Total All Offenses			26,040	13.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.10. Top Twenty Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2019

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	396	6.2	14.7%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	201	10.6	7.5%
3	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	195	4.3	7.2%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	181	23.5	6.7%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	154	6.7	5.7%
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	98	7.8	3.6%
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	65	8.0	2.4%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	62	13.5	2.3%
9	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	58	7.5	2.2%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	55	9.6	2.0%
11	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	54	6.4	2.0%
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	53	5.7	2.0%
13	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	46	27.5	1.7%
14	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	45	17.6	1.7%
15	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	33	6.5	1.2%
16	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	33	8.6	1.2%
17	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	30	4.3	1.1%
18	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	28	10.3	1.0%
19	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	26	11.7	1.0%
20	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	26	6.4	1.0%
		Total Top 20 Female Offenses	1,839	9.7	68.2%
		Total All Other Female Offenses	856	8.9	31.8%
		Total All Female Offenses	2,695	9.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.11. Top Twenty Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2019

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,956	17.9	8.4%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,822	25.4	7.8%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,325	11.3	5.7%
4	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,312	7.2	5.6%
5	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,108	29.9	4.7%
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	992	8.9	4.2%
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	723	11.4	3.1%
8	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	681	20.0	2.9%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	661	11.3	2.8%
10	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	655	19.2	2.8%
11	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	610	5.1	2.6%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	523	7.6	2.2%
13	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	519	12.0	2.2%
14	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	464	18.8	2.0%
15	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	411	7.4	1.8%
16	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	394	8.8	1.7%
17	570.090-001	FORGERY	328	7.4	1.4%
18	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	319	19.5	1.4%
19	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	312	12.0	1.3%
20	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	309	8.3	1.3%
		Total Top 20 Male Offenses	15,424	15.1	66.1%
		Total All Other Male Offenses	7,921	11.6	33.9%
		Total All Male Offenses	23,345	13.9	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.12. Top Twenty Offenses for White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2019

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,433	6.8	7.7%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,148	11.2	6.2%
3	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	850	26.0	4.6%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	838	8.9	4.5%
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	720	4.9	3.9%
6	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	518	19.5	2.8%
7	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	517	29.7	2.8%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	502	17.8	2.7%
9	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	468	11.8	2.5%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	464	11.2	2.5%
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	422	7.3	2.3%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	414	7.5	2.2%
13	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	395	18.8	2.1%
14	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	376	7.2	2.0%
15	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	330	20.1	1.8%
16	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	330	11.4	1.8%
17	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	306	8.5	1.7%
18	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	299	8.3	1.6%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	274	6.9	1.5%
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	272	9.6	1.5%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			10,876	12.6	58.6%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			7,669	11.6	41.4%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			18,545	12.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.13. Top Twenty Offenses for Black Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2019

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,516	17.8	15.8%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,153	24.7	12.0%
3	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	637	29.9	6.6%
4	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	448	11.2	4.7%
5	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	396	19.7	4.1%
6	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	378	11.1	3.9%
7	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	275	8.0	2.9%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	252	8.7	2.6%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	230	11.3	2.4%
10	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	193	18.1	2.0%
11	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	149	18.2	1.6%
12	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	148	12.1	1.5%
13	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	129	7.8	1.3%
14	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	121	8.8	1.3%
15	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	120	25.4	1.3%
16	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	117	28.8	1.2%
17	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	107	11.0	1.1%
18	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	94	18.8	1.0%
19	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	91	20.7	0.9%
20	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	89	7.9	0.9%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			6,643	18.1	69.3%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,939	13.5	30.7%
Total All Black Offenses			9,582	16.7	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Dangerous Felony Offenses

The percent of incarcerated offenders with dangerous felon classification reveals an increase from 16.4% in FY2010 to 21.4% in FY2019 (Table 3.14). Robbery 1st degree remains the most frequent charge among dangerous felonies. It is important to note that Murder 1st degree is not classified as a dangerous felony but instead is a separate offense with a penalty of capital punishment or life without parole (Chapter 10.).

The number of offenders with life sentences rises steadily from FY2010 to FY2018 but a inconsequential decrease occurs in FY2019 (Table 3.15). However, their percentage of the total incarcerated population hovers around 9%.

Table 3.14. Offenders Serving 85% of Sentence, on June 30th of Years 2010 to 2019

RSMO	Misouri Charge Code / Offense Description	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXICATED	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,306	1,389	1,460	1,533	1,556	1,612	1,627	1,673	1,712	1,733
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	-	-	6	15	29	49	77	104	115	126
566.030	ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
566.030	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	7	8	8	9	10	13	13	14	15	15
566.030	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	33	39	43	48	56	58	56	51	52	50
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE	116	115	113	107	104	98	95	90	88	81
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSION	86	110	122	138	155	175	186	190	188	186
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W/WEAPON	97	93	86	84	75	72	74	70	63	63
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	26	37
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - W A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8
566.032	ATMP STAT RAPE-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC <12	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	5
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	33	39	39	47	44	47	53	52	58	69
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	25	30	41	52	66	71	76	84	90	99
566.032	STATUTORY RAPE OR ATTEMPTED STATUTORY RA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.060	ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
566.060	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	1	3	3	3	5	5	6	5	6	7
566.060	FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	38	36	36	35	32	31	27	25	26	24
566.060	FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	12	16	20	21	23	26	28	27	27	27
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	43	54	69	75	82	91	96	96	102	98
566.060	SODOMY	49	45	39	35	35	35	32	30	28	26
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	24	37
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE - SERIOU	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
566.062	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	4	4
566.062	ATMPT STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS<14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
566.062	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	124	147	161	178	184	191	191	192	192	194
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	101	156	209	262	323	372	437	500	538	562
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTORY SODC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,979	2,034	2,068	2,128	2,121	2,154	2,145	2,109	2,047	1,948
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	384	381	379	361	356	349	344	336	343	341
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - SERIOUS	564	592	617	636	668	665	675	680	695	678
565.052	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE - SPECIAL VICTIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
565.072	DOM ASLT-1ST DEG-PERS DV OFNDR	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
565.072	DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	42	53	66	75	85	90	99	113	123	132
565.072	DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	5
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE - SERIOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTENT	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	6	5	4
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	71	73	78	81	86	85	92	92	98	101
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT-1ST DEG-PREV OFNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
565.081	ASLT/ATPT EMRGNCY/P&P PERSN-1ST	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
565.081	ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	46	49	51	61	61	69	76	100	106	116
565.110	KIDNAPPING- FACILITATING A FELONY - INF	104	99	91	88	86	87	85	81	84	79
577.010	DWI - HABITUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated	4,909	5,400	5,696	5,935	6,209	6,375	6,582	6,746	6,905	7,018
	Total Population Incarcerated	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805
	Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons	16.4%	17.7%	18.7%	19.3%	20.0%	20.3%	20.6%	20.9%	21.0%	21.4%

Table 3.15. Incarcerated Offenders Serving Life Sentences, FY2010 to FY2019

	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Life without Parole	995	1,023	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138	1,149	1,161	1,167
Life with Parole	1,647	1,671	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732	1,742	1,749	1,735
Total	2,642	2,694	2,721	2,760	2,799	2,831	2,870	2,891	2,910	2,902

4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2014

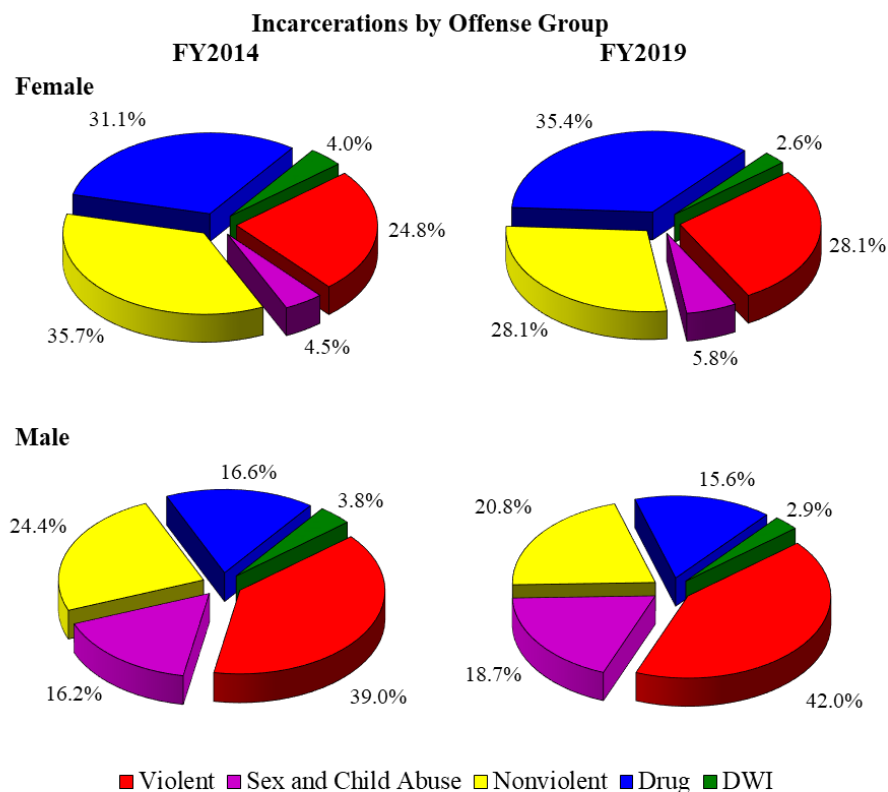
Offense Groups

From FY2014 to FY2019, the female incarcerated population decreases by 9% while the male population decreases 12% (Table 4.1). The largest increase in offense groups, for female, occurs in sex and child abuse-related offenses (16% increase) which represent 6% of all offenses among the female population in FY2019. For males, the largest increase among offense groups is also in sex and child abuse-related offenses (1.5%). Male offenders are more likely than females to be sentenced for violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 4.1). Both male and female offenders have a decrease in number and percent of DWI (driving while intoxicated) and nonviolent offenses when comparing FY2014 to FY2019.

Table 4.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group, FY2014 and FY2019 Cohort

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	737	11,274	12,011	758	10,705	11,463	2.8%	-5.0%	-4.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	134	4,682	4,816	156	4,751	4,907	16.4%	1.5%	1.9%
Nonviolent	1,062	7,048	8,110	760	5,303	6,063	-28.4%	-24.8%	-25.2%
Drug	926	4,810	5,736	956	3,979	4,935	3.2%	-17.3%	-14.0%
DWI	118	1,098	1,216	70	734	804	-40.7%	-33.2%	-33.9%
Total	2,977	28,912	31,889	2,700	25,472	28,172	-9.3%	-11.9%	-11.7%

Figure 4.1. Percent of Offenses in each Offense Group for Male and Female Offenders on June 30, 2014 and 2019



Average Sentences

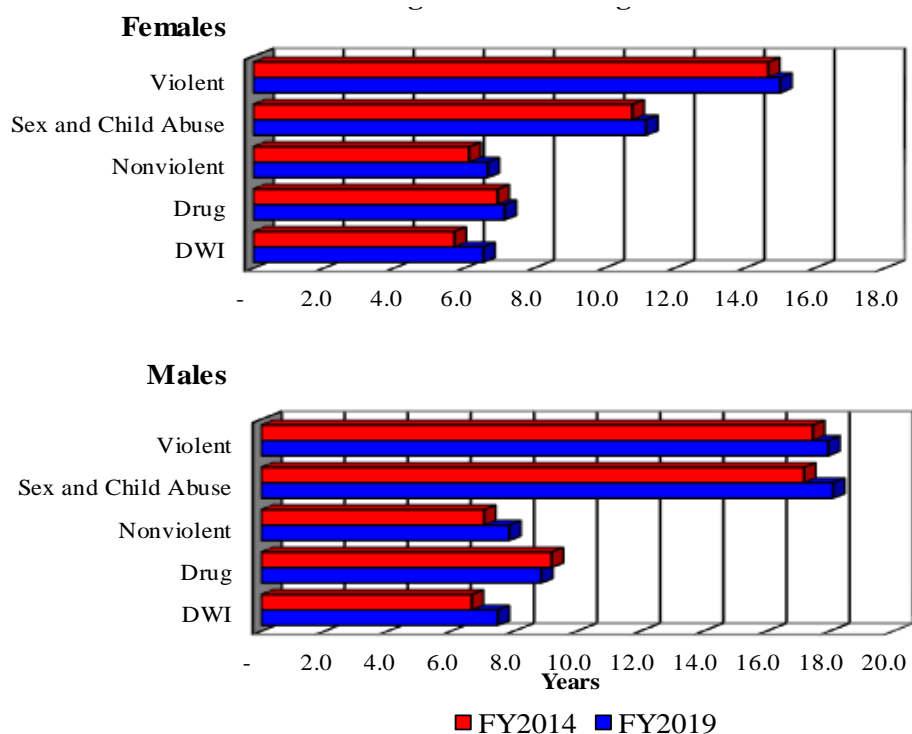
The average aggregate sentence length for all incarcerated offenders has a total change of 8% from FY2014 to FY2019; average sentence length for females increases 8.6% while the average sentence length for males increases 8.1% (Table 4.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length is for DWI for both genders. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2019, female offenders are serving an average sentence of 9.5 years while male offenders are serving an average sentence of 14.2 years.

Table 4.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years) of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2014 Compared with the FY2019

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.7	17.5	17.3	15.0	18.0	17.8	2.3%	2.8%	2.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.8	17.2	17.0	11.2	18.1	17.9	3.6%	5.4%	5.2%
Nonviolent	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.8	7.7	8.6%	11.3%	11.0%
Drug	7.0	9.2	8.8	7.2	8.9	8.5	2.9%	-3.6%	-3.4%
DWI	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.4	14.3%	12.4%	12.7%
Total	8.7	13.1	12.7	9.5	14.2	13.7	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%

Life sentences are computed as 30 years.

Figure 4.2. Average Sentence Length (in years) by Offense Group and Gender for the FY2014 and FY2019



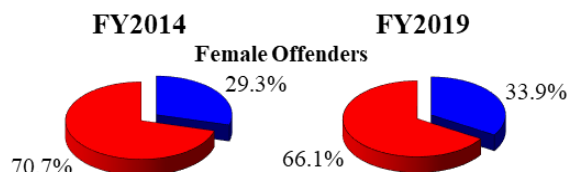
Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, the percentage in the violent and sex offense group changes from FY2014 to FY2019 with both males and females showing an increase in the percentage of violent and sex offenses (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations, FY2014 and FY2019

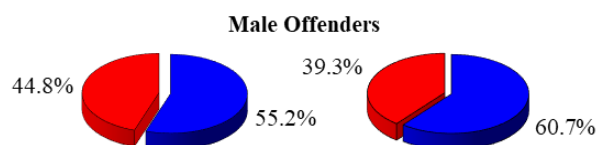
Female

Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	871	29.3%	914	33.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,106	70.7%	1,786	66.1%
Total	2,977	100.0%	2,700	100.0%



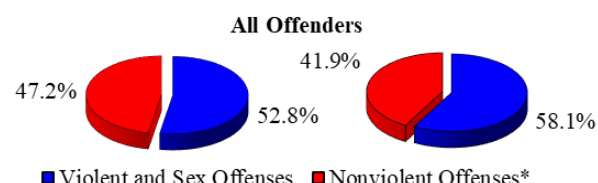
Male

Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,956	55.2%	15,456	60.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,956	44.8%	10,016	39.3%
Total	28,912	100.0%	25,472	100.0%



All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,827	52.8%	16,370	58.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	15,062	47.2%	11,802	41.9%
Total	31,889	100.0%	28,172	100.0%



*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

Disparities in Race/Ethnicity and Gender Composition

While overall the incarcerated population decreases 12% from FY2014 to FY2019, the percent change, by subgroups, varies widely dependent on race/ethnicity and gender (Table 4.4). While a very small portion of the population, Hispanic female incarceration increases the most at 35% during the five-year period; white females show the second largest increase at 6%. Overall, the white incarcerated population increases 7% while the black incarcerated population decreases 9%.

Table 4.4. Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2014 to FY2019

Race/Ethnicity	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	10	47	57	8	54	62	-20.0%	14.9%	8.8%
Black	542	11,115	11,657	389	9,202	9,591	-28.2%	-17.2%	-17.7%
Hispanic	63	539	602	85	501	586	34.9%	-7.1%	-2.7%
Native American	28	84	112	22	70	92	-21.4%	-16.7%	-17.9%
Unknown	1	27	28	-	36	36	-100.0%	33.3%	28.6%
White	2,333	17,100	19,433	2,196	15,609	17,805	-5.9%	-8.7%	-8.4%
Total	2,977	28,912	31,889	2,700	25,472	28,172	-9.3%	-11.9%	-11.7%

5. Admissions to Prisons

Several metrics are used to calculate admittance to an adult institution. “Admissions” is calculated by how many times the event occurs. It refers to all offenders admitted to prison; if an offender returns multiple times within the fiscal year he/she are counted each time as another admittance. Meanwhile, “number of offenders” refers to only the number of persons admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all are only counted once. As a result, the number of “admissions” will always be greater than or equal to the “number of offenders” when calculating admittance. Neither admission figures nor number of offenders admitted include offenders returned to a Community Release Center (CRC).

The term “new admissions” refers to the first admission of an offender for his/her sentence. “Return from supervision” is an offender’s subsequent return(s) to incarceration for the same sentence; another term use for this offender is a “violator.”

Admissions Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2019 show a 11.6% decrease from the previous year. Both new admissions and return admissions show a decrease from the prior year, (Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.1). Table 5.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns.

The comparison of FY2009-14 data with FY2014-1 shows a slight slowing in the decline in all admission to incarceration. However, new admissions are decreasing more than earlier years with the exception of 120-day and long term drug programs. Returns from supervision show less fluctuation in recent years as compared to FY2009-14 data. (See Table 5.3.)

Table 5.1. Admissions to Prisons, FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Admission	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Admissions	9,750	9,476	9,692	9,959	10,333	9,865	9,730	9,896	9,489	8,371
New Prison Sentences	5,808	5,601	5,614	5,622	5,835	5,443	5,230	5,318	5,075	4,838
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,942	3,875	4,078	4,337	4,498	4,422	4,500	4,578	4,414	3,533
Returns from Supervision	8,924	9,398	9,338	9,336	9,735	9,680	9,255	9,354	9,313	8,242
Law Violations	3,700	3,875	3,992	4,203	4,315	4,219	4,262	4,101	4,013	3,373
Technical Violations	5,224	5,523	5,346	5,133	5,420	5,461	4,993	5,253	5,300	4,869
All Admissions	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,295	20,068	19,545	18,985	19,250	18,802	16,613
Percent Change		1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.6%

Fig. 5.1. Admissions to Institutions, FY2010 to FY2019

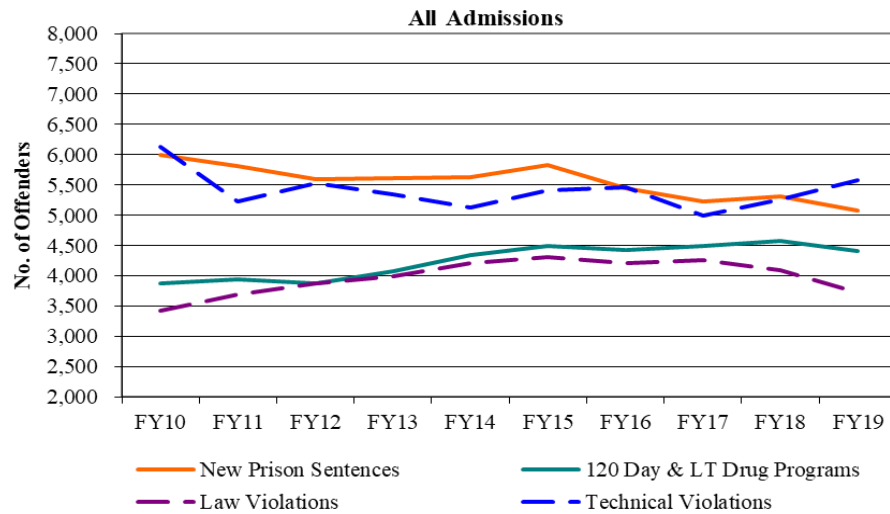


Table 5.2. Admissions Status, FY2009-19

Admission Status	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Total										
New Court Commitments	4649	4548	4433	4436	4480	4451	4277	4062	4216	3904
Probation Revocations*										
Law Violations	3038	3069	3250	3276	3422	3139	3113	3204	2979	3057
Technical Viol.	4437	4226	4445	4563	4965	4944	5204	5176	5290	3891
Subtotal	7475	7295	7695	7839	8387	8083	8317	8380	8269	6948
Parole Returns										
Law Violations	2845	3055	3084	3338	3379	3362	3350	3168	3038	2543
Technical Viol.	3806	4091	3815	3638	3851	3824	3254	3487	3592	3367
Subtotal	6651	7146	6899	6976	7230	7186	6604	6655	6630	5910
All Admissions	18775	18989	19027	19251	20097	19720	19198	19097	19115	16762
Percent Change		-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%
Female										
New Court Commitments	465	486	508	533	536	555	543	601	519	458
Probation Revocations*										
Law Violations	384	440	450	504	574	554	528	562	522	620
Technical Viol.	958	952	1038	1095	1288	1341	1449	1530	1499	1180
Subtotal	1342	1392	1488	1599	1862	1895	1977	2092	2021	1800
Parole Returns										
Law Violations	260	275	285	355	352	386	376	332	366	281
Technical Viol.	472	569	504	484	545	587	524	590	665	588
Subtotal	732	844	789	839	897	973	900	922	1031	869
All Admissions	2539	2722	2785	2971	3295	3423	3420	3615	3571	3127
Percent Change		7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%	-1.2%	-12.4%
Male										
New Court Commitments	4083	3947	3928	3947	3915	3722	3519	3615	3385	3297
Probation Revocations*										
Law Violations	2654	2629	2800	2772	2848	2585	2585	2642	2457	2437
Technical Viol.	3479	3274	3407	3468	3677	3603	3755	3646	3791	2711
Subtotal	6133	5903	6207	6240	6525	6188	6340	6288	6248	5148
Parole Returns										
Law Violations	2585	2780	2799	2983	3027	2976	2974	2836	2672	2262
Technical Viol.	3334	3522	3311	3154	3306	3237	2730	2897	2927	2779
Subtotal	5919	6302	6110	6137	6333	6213	5704	5733	5599	5041
All Admissions	16135	16152	16245	16324	16773	16123	15563	15636	15232	13486
Percent Change		0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%	-2.6%	-11.5%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120 day program returns)

Table 5.3. Percent Change in Total Institutional Admissions, FY2009-14 Compared with FY2014-19

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY09-FY14	FY14-FY19
New Admissions	-0.3%	0.4%
New Prison Sentences	0.5%	-1.1%
120 Day & LT Drug Program	-1.3%	2.4%
Returns from Supervision	-3.8%	0.0%
Law Violations	1.5%	-0.1%
Technical violations	-6.9%	0.2%
All Admissions	-2.1%	0.2%

After a nearly 0.1% decrease in female admissions from FY2017 to FY2018, the number of all admissions shows an increase of 6% from FY2018 to FY2019; the increase in the number of new admissions is responsible for this increasing trend (Table 5.4). Female admissions to prisons show a cumulative annual increase at 5.3% in the last five years compared with an average annual 0.5% increase from FY2009-14 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4. Female Admissions to Prisons, New and Returns, FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Admission	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Admissions	1,479	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,047
New Prison Sentences	748	741	681	697	739	722	721	820	814	783	861
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	731	703	712	800	760	851	984	1,092	1,101	1,185	1,186
Returns from Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Violations	1,371	1,413	1,131	1,042	1,223	1,212	1,266	1,383	1,508	1,452	1,567
Technical Violations	292	355	336	344	383	403	470	481	523	518	461
Technical Violations	1,079	1,058	795	698	840	809	796	902	985	934	1,106
All Admissions	2,850	2,857	2,524	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,423	3,420	3,614
Percent Change		0.2%	-11.7%	0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%

Figure 5.2. Female Admissions from FY2010 to FY2019

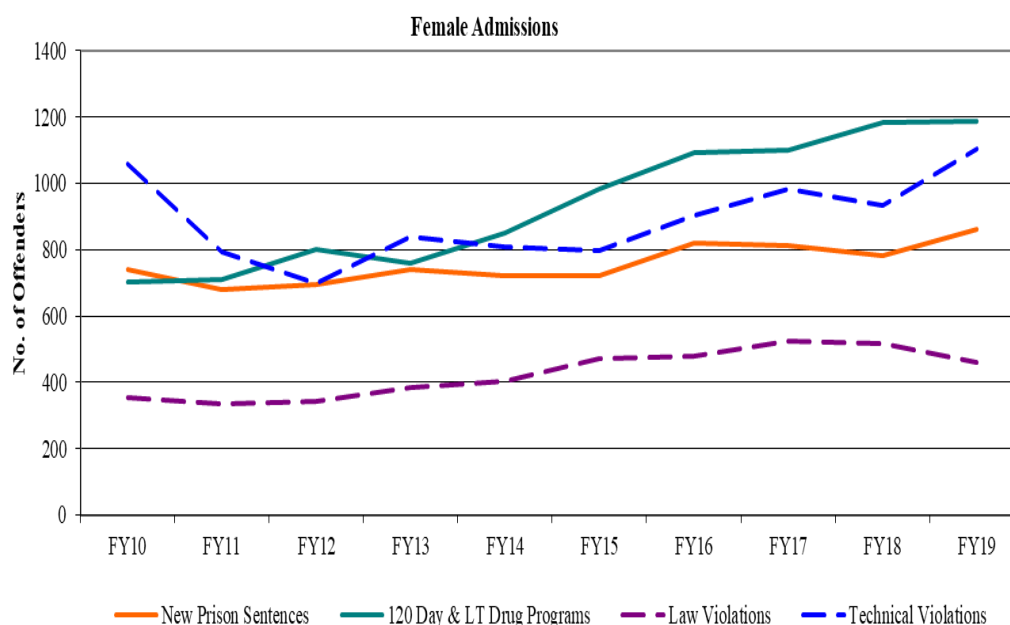


Table 5.5. Percent Change in Female Admissions, FY2009-14 Compared with FY2014-19

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY09-FY14	FY14-FY19
New Admissions	1.2%	5.4%
New Prison Sentences	-0.7%	3.6%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3.1%	6.9%
Returns from Supervision	-2.4%	5.3%
Law Violations	6.7%	2.7%
Technical violations	-5.6%	6.5%
All Admissions	-0.5%	5.3%

Total male admissions increase from the previous year (0.5%) (Table 5.6). In FY2019, New 120 Day & LT Drug Programs and technical violation returns show an increase of (2.3% and 5.2% respectively). Annual average percent of cumulative change in male admissions for FY2014-19 declines 0.8% compared with the annual change of -2.4% for FY2009-14 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Male Admission to Institutions from FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Admission	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Admissions	8,352	8,517	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,952	7,761	7,849
New Prison Sentences	4,739	4,932	5,318	5,112	4,864	4,895	4,900	5,015	4,631	4,446	4,457
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,613	3,585	3,168	3,141	3,113	3,225	3,353	3,407	3,321	3,315	3,392
Returns from Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Violations	9,989	9,864	8,427	7,882	8,175	8,125	8,070	8,351	8,170	7,803	7,788
Technical Violations	3,413	3,488	3,097	3,356	3,492	3,588	3,732	3,833	3,691	3,734	3,507
Technical Violations	6,576	6,376	5,330	4,526	4,683	4,537	4,338	4,518	4,479	4,069	4,281
All Admissions	18,341	18,381	16,913	16,135	16,152	16,245	16,323	16,773	16,122	15,564	15,637
Percent Change		0.2%	-8.0%	-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%

Figure 5.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Admissions Types, FY2009 to FY2019

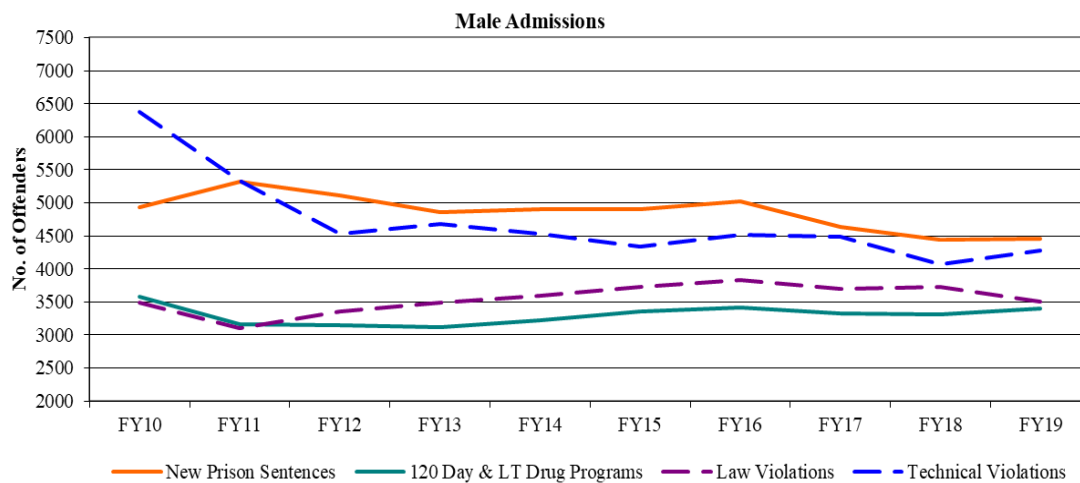


Table 5.7. Percent Change in Male Admissions during FY2009-14 Compared with FY2014-19

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY09-FY14	FY14-FY19
New Admissions	-0.6%	-0.7%
New Prison Sentences	0.6%	-1.9%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-2.2%	1.0%
Returns from Supervision	-4.0%	-0.8%
Law Violations	1.0%	-0.5%
Technical violations	-7.2%	-1.2%
All Admissions	-2.4%	-0.8%

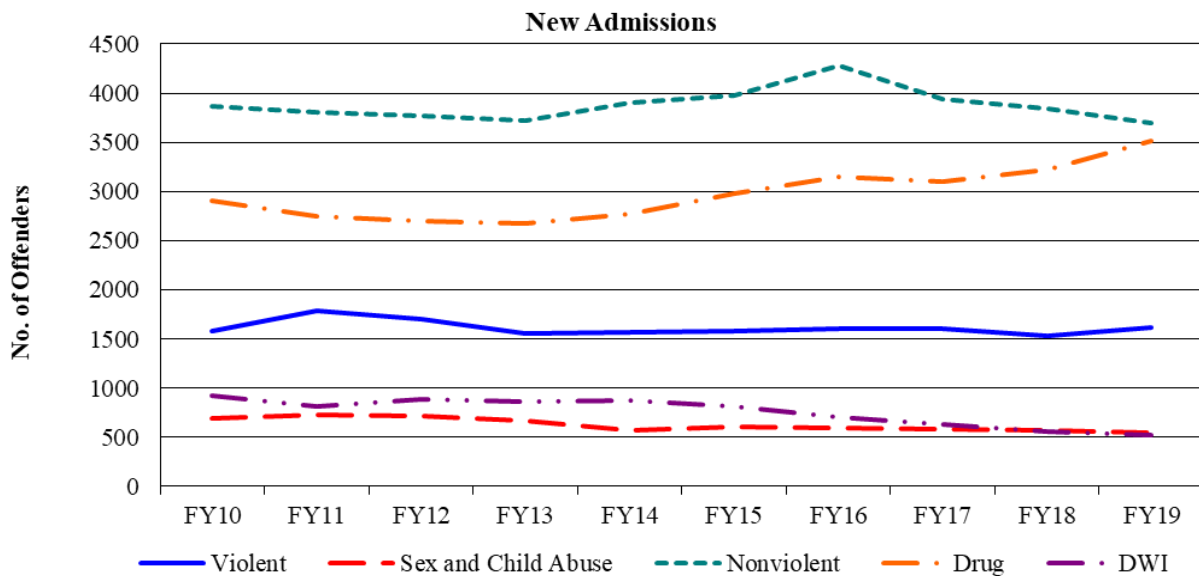
New Admissions by Offense Group

Since 2010, new admissions range from a low of 9,476 in FY2013 to a high of 10,334 in FY2016. From the prior year, new admissions show an increase of 2% in FY2019. Nonviolent offenses declined from 2010 until 2014 when increased to its peak in FY2016; however, they remain the largest offense group at 37%. New admissions for DWI offenses continue to decline, dropping 7% in FY2019. An increase in drug offenses in FY2019 halts the continual gradual rise which occurs during FY2013-16 (Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4).

Table 5.8. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019

Offense Type	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Violent	1,577	1,790	1,698	1,555	1,566	1,578	1,604	1,611	1,532	1,615
Sex and Child Abuse	694	725	711	664	569	609	597	583	572	545
Nonviolent	3,863	3,807	3,764	3,721	3,909	3,976	4,275	3,940	3,848	3,702
Drug	2,907	2,743	2,695	2,672	2,776	2,978	3,152	3,107	3,219	3,513
DWI	920	814	882	864	873	817	706	626	558	521
Total	9,961	9,879	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,867	9,729	9,896

Figure 5.4. Ten-year Trends in All New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019

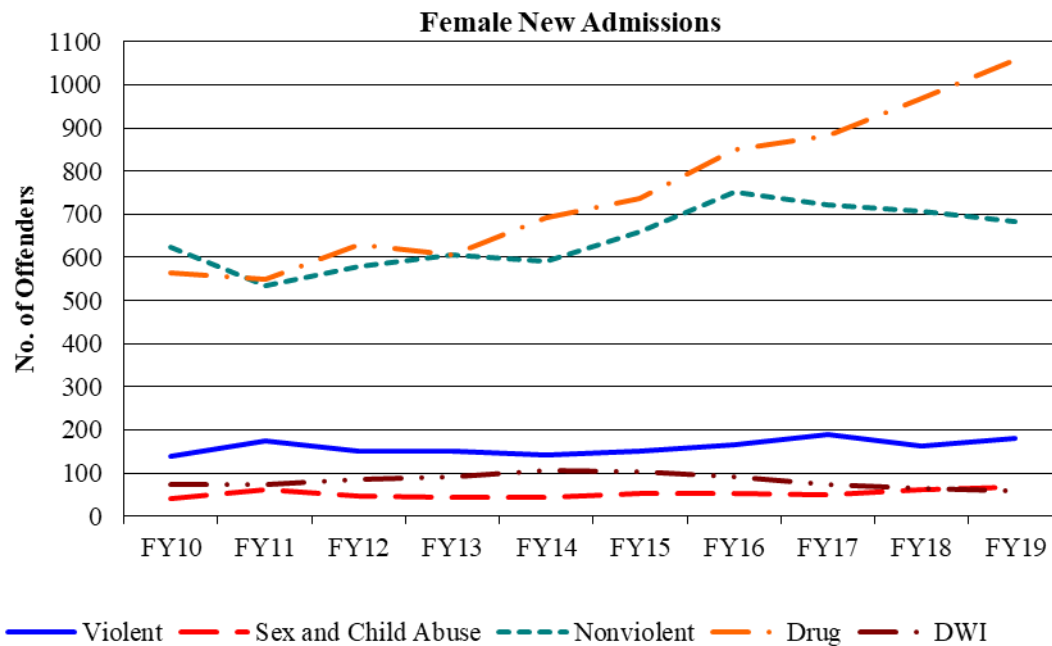


In FY2019, new female admissions to an institutional facility decrease by 13.6% from the prior year, but total new female admissions show an increase of 12.9% from 10 years ago. Admissions of all offense groups are stable or declining. Violent offenses had the greatest percentage decline at 20% (Table 5.9 and Fig. 5.5).

Table 5.9. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019

Offense Group	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Violent	138	176	152	151	141	152	166	188	164	181
Sex and Child Abuse	42	62	48	45	43	52	53	51	63	68
Nonviolent	625	533	580	605	592	660	751	721	707	682
Drug	565	548	631	607	691	738	850	883	969	1,057
DWI	74	74	86	91	106	103	92	72	65	59
Total	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,047

Figure 5.5. Ten-year Trends New Female Admissions to a Prison by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019

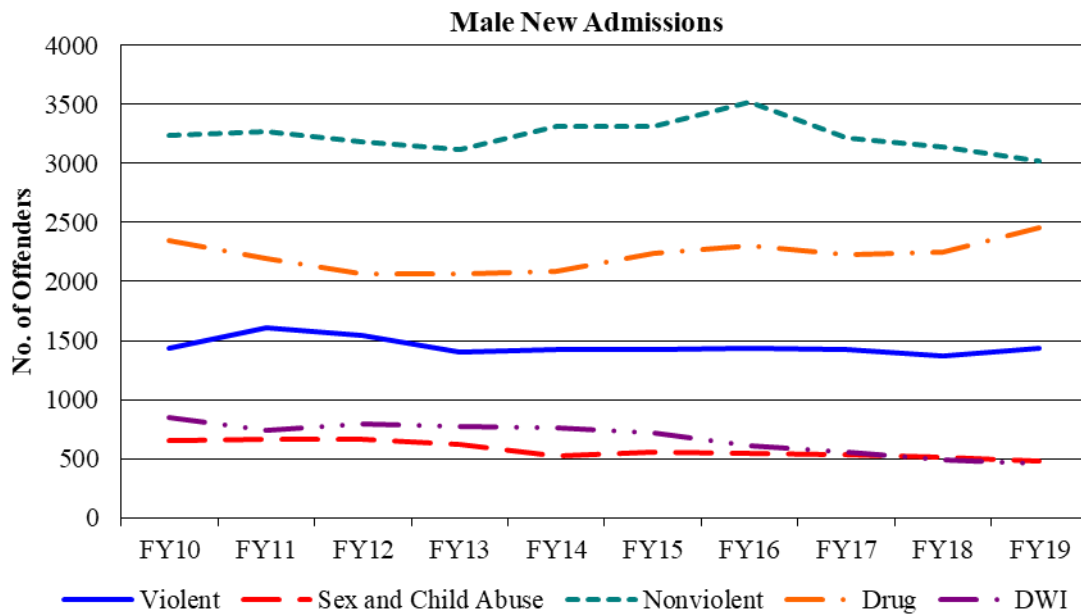


Total new male admissions decrease 11.3% from FY2018 while total new male admissions exhibit a decrease of 19% from 10 years ago (Table 5.10). All offenses had a steady decline from FY2018 (Fig. 5.6).

Table 5.10. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019

Offense Group	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Violent	1,439	1,614	1,546	1,404	1,425	1,426	1,438	1,423	1,368	1,434
Sex and Child Abuse	652	663	663	619	526	557	544	532	509	477
Nonviolent	3,238	3,274	3,184	3,116	3,317	3,316	3,524	3,219	3,141	3,020
Drug	2,342	2,195	2,064	2,065	2,085	2,240	2,302	2,224	2,250	2,456
DWI	846	740	796	773	767	714	614	554	493	462
Total	8,517	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,952	7,761	7,849

Figure 5.6. Ten-year Trends of New Male Admissions by Offense Group, FY2010-19



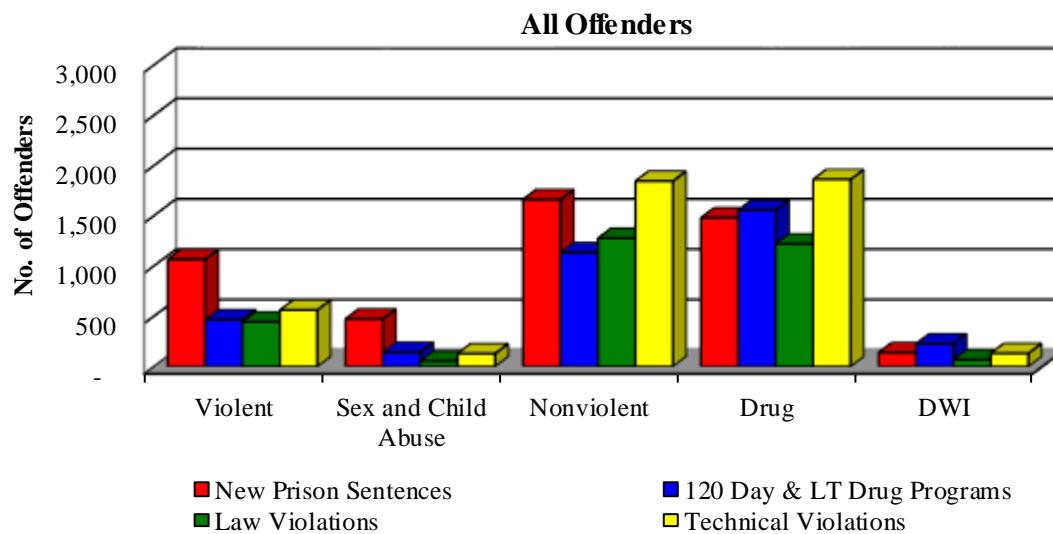
Offenders Admitted in FY2019

The largest number of admissions during FY2019 is technical violation returns for non-violent offenses (Table 5.11). Nonviolent offenses account for the greatest number of admissions among all offenders. Drug and DWI offenses show greater percentage of admissions to 120-day and long term (LT) drug programs than new admissions; this reflects the purpose of these programs. All offense groups show a similar trend: technical violations returns exceed those for law violation returns (Fig 5.7).

Table 5.11. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,068	467	445	563	2,543	15.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	475	142	55	129	801	5.0%
Nonviolent	1,663	1,135	1,277	1,845	5,920	37.1%
Drug	1,481	1,557	1,221	1,862	6,121	38.4%
DWI	140	227	68	131	566	3.5%
Total	4,827	3,528	3,066	4,530	15,951	100.0%

Figure 5.7. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type

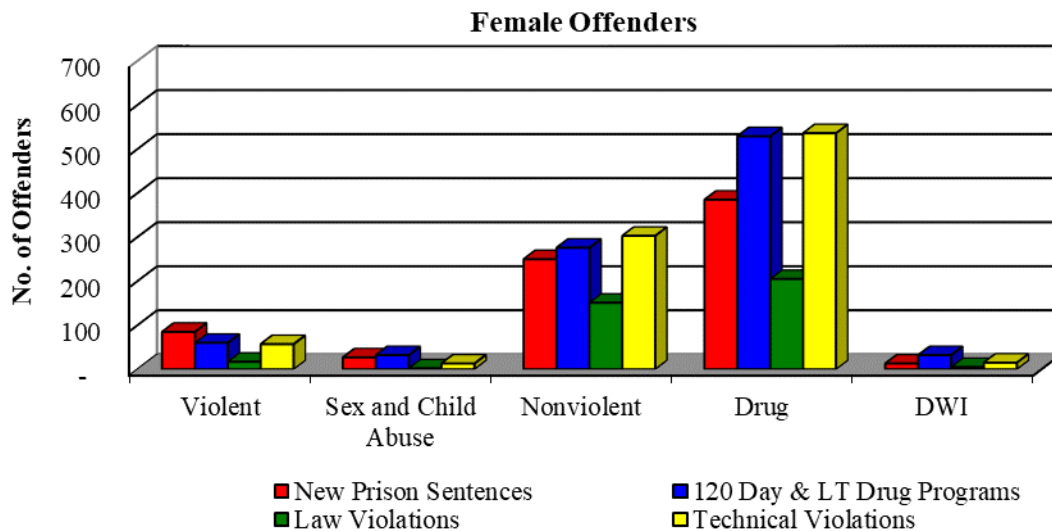


Among all females admitted in FY2019, drug and nonviolent offenses account for 88% of admissions. Fifty-five percent of all females admissions are admitted to prison for drug offenses; among new admissions, 56% are sentenced to 120-day or long-term drug programs (Table 5.12). All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.8).

Table 5.12. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	85	60	17	57	219	7.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	27	32	2	13	74	2.5%
Nonviolent	250	276	151	303	980	32.7%
Drug	385	529	205	536	1,655	55.3%
DWI	13	32	5	15	65	2.2%
Total	760	929	380	924	2,993	100.0%

Figure 5.8. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type

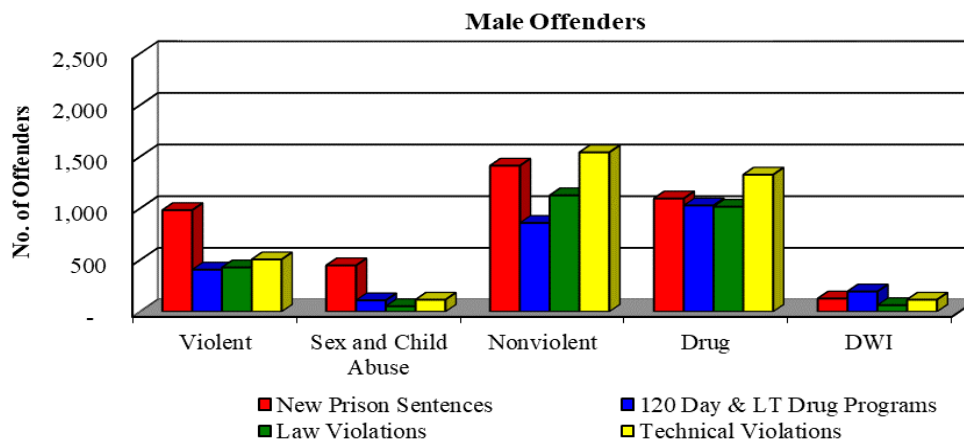


Nonviolent offenses accounted for 38% of all male admissions in FY2019; returns for technical violations is the major mechanism of admittance for this offense group (Table 5.13). Offenders charged with sex/child abuse or DWI offenses are least likely to return to incarceration from supervision (23% and 36%, respectively). Persons with nonviolent or drug offenses are most likely to return to prison from supervision (54%). In all offense groups, a technical violation is more common than a law violation as a reason for returns from supervision (Fig. 5.9).

Table 5.13. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	983	407	428	506	2,324	17.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	448	110	53	116	727	5.6%
Nonviolent	1,413	859	1,126	1,542	4,940	38.1%
Drug	1,096	1,028	1,016	1,326	4,466	34.5%
DWI	127	195	63	116	501	3.9%
Total	4,067	2,599	2,686	3,606	12,958	100.0%

Figure 5.9. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2019 by Offense Group and Admission Type



Top Forty Offenses

Table 5.14. Top Forty Offenses: All New Admissions, FY2019

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	626	4.5	608	1,234
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	490	5.6	558	1,048
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	146	5.2	123	269
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	119	5.0	62	181
5	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	113	7.1	124	237
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	109	5.2	107	216
7	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	105	8.5	142	247
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	93	5.6	93	186
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	90	5.6	76	166
10	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	88	4.7	56	144
11	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	86	11.9	17	103
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	85	5.9	78	163
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	78	6.0	49	127
14	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	75	23.8	-	75
15	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	67	6.2	18	85
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	59	6.2	52	111
17	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	59	4.0	62	121
18	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	57	3.7	33	90
19	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	55	4.6	20	75
20	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY F	51	4.1	17	68
21	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	45	8.6	34	79
22	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	44	6.0	22	66
23	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	42	16.0	6	48
24	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	42	4.7	28	70
25	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	41	12.8	6	47
26	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	39	11.9	11	50
27	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	39	8.8	18	57
28	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	39	8.3	14	53
29	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	38	8.0	11	49
30	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	38	8.5	37	75
31	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	36	29.7	-	36
32	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	35	17.8	-	35
33	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	35	13.5	-	35
34	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	33	15.2	-	33
35	570.030-038	STEALING - MOTOR VEHICLE/WATERCRA	33	4.5	17	50
36	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	30	9.1	13	43
37	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	29	18.6	-	29
38	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	29	4.1	39	68
39	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	27	6.3	24	51
40	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	26	5.3	27	53
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3,371	7.1	2,602	5,973
Total All Other Offense Admissions			1,382	7.3	920	2,302
Total All Offense Admissions			4,753	7.2	3,522	8,275

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.15. Top Forty Offenses: Female New Admissions, FY2019

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	35AAF	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	165	5.4	5	170
2	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	143	5.5	6	149
3	18010	FORGERY	30	5.1	5	35
4	23AAE	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	23	5.0	5	28
5	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	20	5.3	5	25
6	22AAA	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	19	5.7	6	25
7	35AAI	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	19	6.8	7	26
8	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	18	7.3	7	25
9	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	12	5.8	6	18
10	29AAJ	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	12	5.1	5	17
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	10	5.2	5	15
12	25AAB	FORGERY	10	5.4	5	15
13	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	7	5.0	5	12
14	10051	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	6	-	-	6
15	12AAA	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	6	11.0	11	17
16	13AAH	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	6	4.0	4	10
17	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	6	4.2	4	10
18	23AAK	STEALING - 4TH OR SUBSEQUENT STEA	6	3.7	4	10
19	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	6	4.8	5	11
20	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	5	-	-	5
21	12AAB	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	5	10.0	10	15
22	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	5	6.3	6	11
23	35ABL	DELIVER/POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE	5	5.0	5	10
24	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	5	4.6	5	10
25	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	4	10.0	10	14
26	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	4	4.9	5	9
27	19030	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	4	5.0	5	9
28	22AAC	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	4	9.3	9	13
29	23AAI	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERTY UND	4	4.2	4	8
30	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	4	5.4	5	9
31	38AAK	ENDANGER CHILD WELFARE - CREATE S	4	5.2	5	9
32	54ADE	DWI - PERSISTENT	4	5.4	5	9
33	13AAC	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	3	4.5	5	8
34	13AAG	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	3	5.4	5	8
35	13AAK	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	3	4.8	5	8
36	13015	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	3	6.0	6	9
37	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	3	9.0	9	12
38	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	3	5.8	6	9
39	19264	TRAFFICKING IN STOLEN IDENTITIES	3	5.0	5	8
40	20AAA	ARSON - 2ND DEGREE	3	-	-	3
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			605	5.5	216	821
Total All Other Offense Admissions			138	476.6	502	640
Total All Offense Admissions			743	93.0	718	1,461

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.16. Top Forty Offenses: Male New Admissions, FY2019

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	35AAH	DELIVER 35 GRAMS OR LESS MARIJUAN	461	6.0	6	467
2	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	347	5.7	6	353
3	22AAB	POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS	127	6.6	7	134
4	29AAK	TAMPERING WITH AIRPLANE/MOTORBOAT	107	5.8	6	113
5	35AAJ	TRAFFICKING DRUGS OR ATTEMPT- 1ST	94	8.6	9	103
6	13AAH	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	87	6.0	6	93
7	32470	DIST DEL/U/5 GRAMS MARIJ	87	8.1	8	95
8	14030	POSSESSION BURGLAR TOOLS	81	6.4	6	87
9	12AAB	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	80	8.1	8	88
10	09AAA	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER-2ND DEGR	68	4.0	4	72
11	23014	TAMPER W AIRPLANE/MTR BOAT-1ST DE	68	6.0	6	74
12	23AAF	STEALING - PHYSICALLY TAKE	65	6.6	7	72
13	25AAB	FORGERY	65	6.0	6	71
14	13AAL	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE - SPECIAL VI	64	6.7	7	71
15	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	56	5.5	5	61
16	13AAI	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGREE - 3	53	5.1	5	58
17	26042	ENDANGERING WELFARE CHILD 1ST DEG	51	4.9	5	56
18	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	42	6.1	6	48
19	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	42	7.7	8	50
20	13015	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	40	12.8	13	53
21	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	38	12.3	12	50
22	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	37	8.0	8	45
23	18011	COUNTERFEITING	37	6.0	6	43
24	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	35	-	-	35
25	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	35	-	-	35
26	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	34	9.8	10	44
27	13AAB	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE - SPECIAL VI	34	6.9	7	41
28	22021	SEX ABUSE-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<14	34	9.0	9	43
29	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	34	-	-	34
30	24013	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	33	6.9	7	40
31	10052	INVOLUNT MANSLGTR-2ND	32	8.4	8	40
32	11098	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	32	-	-	32
33	25AAC	POSSESSION OF A FORGING INSTRUMEN	32	5.8	6	38
34	13024	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG-PRIOR	28	9.4	9	37
35	10041	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	27	-	-	27
36	10051	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	24	-	-	24
37	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	24	4.1	4	28
38	15023	THEFT,STEALING OF ANY FIREARM	23	5.6	6	29
39	32460	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	23	5.3	5	28
40	31080	POSS/MFGR/SELL ILL WEAP	22	7.1	7	29
		Total Top Forty Offense Admissions	2,703	6.1	133	2,836
		Total All Other Offense Admissions	1,022	357.1	964	1,986
		Total All Offense Admissions	3,725	102.4	1,097	4,822

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.17. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: All Offenders, New Admissions in FY2019

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	350	7.6	153	503
2	St. Louis City	316	9.2	106	422
3	Jackson	272	10.5	160	432
4	Greene	207	9.1	183	390
5	St. Charles	177	7.4	142	319
6	Clay	161	5.7	62	223
7	Cape Girardeau	134	6.5	46	180
8	Buchanan	126	6.9	59	185
9	Boone	111	7.3	80	191
10	Jefferson	99	7.0	127	226
11	Platte	99	5.7	19	118
12	Butler	97	6.5	51	148
13	Pettis	96	6.4	21	117
14	Jasper	92	7.8	67	159
15	Scott	87	7.0	37	124
16	St. Francois	66	8.4	66	132
17	Camden	61	5.4	42	103
18	Lawrence	60	7.1	56	116
19	Washington	59	6.5	31	90
20	Lafayette	58	8.2	74	132
21	Laclede	57	5.8	33	90
22	Dunklin	55	6.0	54	109
23	Taney	52	6.4	75	127
24	Livingston	50	3.6	22	72
25	Callaway	49	7.1	42	91
26	Phelps	48	9.8	53	101
27	Barry	45	6.4	24	69
28	Cass	45	6.2	29	74
29	Pulaski	45	7.4	43	88
30	Texas	43	6.7	24	67
31	Lincoln	42	5.4	21	63
32	Warren	42	7.4	40	82
33	Clinton	41	4.2	15	56
34	Stoddard	41	9.0	47	88
35	Morgan	40	7.2	32	72
36	Franklin	39	5.7	86	125
37	Johnson	37	6.5	13	50
38	Wayne	37	7.8	11	48
39	Saline	36	8.9	51	87
40	Dekalb	35	3.7	8	43
Total Top 40 Counties		3,607	7.4	2,305	5,912
Total All Other Counties		1,220	5.9	1,223	2,443
Total All Counties		4,827	7.1	3,528	8,355

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.18. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Female New Admissions, FY2019

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	Clay	26	4.3	12	38
2	Cape Girardeau	25	4.7	22	47
3	Greene	24	6.2	39	63
4	Jefferson	24	5.2	34	58
5	St. Charles	23	5.8	33	56
6	Boone	22	5.0	10	32
7	Butler	19	4.8	18	37
8	Livingston	19	3.8	7	26
9	St. Louis City	16	5.8	17	33
10	Jackson	15	9.2	18	33
11	Lawrence	14	7.2	17	31
12	Pettis	14	7.0	8	22
13	St. Francois	14	8.6	20	34
14	Buchanan	13	3.8	21	34
15	Platte	13	3.5	7	20
16	Scott	13	6.2	10	23
17	Camden	12	4.1	12	24
18	Jasper	12	6.3	14	26
19	Warren	12	6.7	12	24
20	Morgan	11	6.8	12	23
21	Lafayette	10	5.9	19	29
22	Polk	10	5.3	18	28
23	Texas	10	6.0	6	16
24	Callaway	9	7.0	10	19
25	Dekalb	9	4.0	-	9
26	Dunklin	9	5.1	17	26
27	Phelps	9	6.0	21	30
28	Ray	9	4.2	11	20
29	Washington	9	5.7	10	19
30	Johnson	8	7.0	3	11
31	Lincoln	8	4.3	4	12
32	Marion	8	6.0	9	17
33	Andrew	7	4.1	1	8
34	Caldwell	7	3.3	5	12
35	Clinton	7	3.3	4	11
36	Franklin	7	3.9	22	29
37	Nodaway	7	3.9	4	11
38	Pulaski	7	5.6	13	20
39	St. Clair	7	6.6	8	15
40	Ste. Genevieve	7	5.3	8	15
Total Top 40 Counties		505	5.5	536	1,041
Total All Other Counties		255	4.9	393	648
Total All Counties		760	5.3	929	1,689

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.19. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Male New Admissions, FY2019

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	312	7.8	123	435
2	St. Louis City	300	9.4	89	389
3	Jackson	257	10.5	142	399
4	Greene	183	9.5	144	327
5	St. Charles	154	7.6	109	263
6	Clay	135	6.0	50	185
7	Buchanan	113	7.2	38	151
8	Cape Girardeau	109	7.0	24	133
9	Boone	89	7.9	70	159
10	Platte	86	6.0	12	98
11	Pettis	82	6.3	13	95
12	Jasper	80	8.0	53	133
13	Butler	78	7.0	33	111
14	Jefferson	75	7.5	93	168
15	Scott	74	7.1	27	101
16	Laclede	54	5.9	26	80
17	St. Francois	52	8.3	46	98
18	Washington	50	6.6	21	71
19	Camden	49	5.7	30	79
20	Lafayette	48	8.7	55	103
21	Dunklin	46	6.2	37	83
22	Lawrence	46	7.1	39	85
23	Taney	45	6.5	57	102
24	Barry	40	6.5	18	58
25	Callaway	40	7.2	32	72
26	Cass	39	6.6	23	62
27	Phelps	39	10.7	32	71
28	Pulaski	38	7.8	30	68
29	Stoddard	35	9.6	31	66
30	Clinton	34	4.4	11	45
31	Lincoln	34	5.7	17	51
32	Texas	33	6.9	18	51
33	Franklin	32	6.2	64	96
34	Livingston	31	3.5	15	46
35	Vernon	31	5.6	22	53
36	Saline	30	9.5	42	72
37	Warren	30	7.7	28	58
38	Cole	29	9.2	17	46
39	Johnson	29	6.3	10	39
40	Morgan	29	7.3	20	49
Total Top 40 Counties		3,090	7.8	1,761	4,851
Total All Other Counties		977	6.2	838	1,815
Total All Counties		4,067	7.4	2,599	6,666

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.20. All New Admissions by Sentencing County, FY2019

County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	29	5.9	Macon	8	6.7
Andrew	15	4.7	Madison	8	4.0
Atchison	8	3.8	Maries	6	5.8
Audrain	25	6.2	Marion	25	3.9
Barry	45	6.4	McDonald	21	11.1
Barton	5	6.8	Mercer	3	8.4
Bates	14	7.1	Miller	23	8.2
Benton	14	6.5	Mississippi	26	7.2
Bollinger	8	5.1	Moniteau	10	8.9
Boone	111	7.3	Monroe	5	7.7
Buchanan	126	6.9	Montgomery	26	4.6
Butler	97	6.5	Morgan	40	8.8
Caldwell	30	4.5	New Madrid	29	8.8
Callaway	49	7.1	Newton	27	6.3
Camden	61	5.4	Nodaway	18	6.2
Cape Girardeau	134	6.5	Oregon	5	6.4
Carroll	16	5.5	Ozark	5	9.8
Carter	8	6.0	Pemiscot	24	5.4
Cass	45	6.2	Perry	28	5.7
Cedar	5	8.0	Pettis	96	6.2
Chariton	6	7.7	Phelps	48	7.4
Christian	23	8.2	Pike	16	4.9
Clark	13	4.8	Platte	99	5.0
Clay	161	5.7	Polk	29	5.7
Clinton	41	4.2	Pulaski	45	4.2
Cole	31	9.0	Putnam	9	12.3
Cooper	28	6.1	Ralls	11	5.7
Crawford	28	8.2	Randolph	26	8.9
Dade	6	10.0	Ray	33	3.5
Dallas	16	4.6	Reynolds	4	4.7
Daviess	18	4.8	Ripley	21	7.0
Dekalb	35	3.7	Saline	36	4.9
Dent	15	7.7	Schuyler	2	6.3
Douglas	8	6.5	Scotland	6	7.4
Dunklin	55	6.0	Scott	87	6.6
Franklin	39	5.7	Shannon	7	8.4
Gasconade	5	8.6	Shelby	6	9.2
Gentry	1	5.0	St. Charles	177	7.6
Greene	207	9.1	St. Clair	21	6.2
Grundy	14	4.8	St. Francois	66	9.0
Harrison	8	7.0	St. Louis City	316	5.6
Henry	24	7.4	St. Louis Cnty	350	8.3
Hickory	11	5.5	Ste. Genevieve	34	6.4
Holt	4	3.3	Stoddard	41	6.7
Howard	7	8.9	Stone	21	5.3
Howell	29	5.8	Sullivan	4	7.4
Iron	19	9.2	Taney	52	6.5
Jackson	272	10.5	Texas	43	7.8
Jasper	92	7.8	Vernon	35	7.8
Jefferson	99	7.0	Warren	42	7.0
Johnson	37	6.5	Washington	59	4.4
Laclede	57	5.8	Wayne	37	7.8
Lafayette	58	8.2	Webster	21	7.8
Lawrence	60	7.1	Worth	1	7.0
Lewis	6	3.8	Wright	34	4.4
Lincoln	42	5.4	Total	4,753	69.8
Linn	11	3.8			
Livingston	50	3.6			

*excludes offenders who are out-of-state or have an unknown sentencing county

Admissions Demographics

Table 5.21 shows the number of admissions by admission type, race/ethnicity, and gender. Some offenders may have multiple admissions within the fiscal year. Admission types vary by gender and race/ethnicity. White male offenders are nearly equally likely to be admitted with new prison sentence as to 120-day and long-term treatment (LT) admissions; black male offenders are twice as likely to be admitted with a new prison sentence as to 120-day and LT. For both black female and white female offenders, the largest admission group is 120-day and LT (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21. Number of Offenders by Admission Type and by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in FY2019

All Offenders

Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of All Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Asian	12	13	2	8	35	0.2%
Black	1,203	526	734	782	3,245	20.3%
Hispanic	116	74	48	75	313	2.0%
Native American	17	19	6	22	64	0.4%
Unknown	11	7	2	-	20	0.1%
White	3,468	2,889	2,274	3,643	12,274	76.9%
Total	4,827	3,528	3,066	4,530	15,951	100.0%

Females

Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of All Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Asian	2	1	1	5	9	0.3%
Black	86	70	34	61	251	8.4%
Hispanic	19	25	13	35	92	3.1%
Native American	9	7	2	6	24	0.8%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
White	644	826	330	817	2,617	87.4%
Total	760	929	380	924	2,993	100.0%

Males

Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of All Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Asian	10	12	1	3	26	0.2%
Black	1,117	456	700	721	2,994	23.1%
Hispanic	97	49	35	40	221	1.7%
Native American	8	12	4	16	40	0.3%
Unknown	11	7	2	-	20	0.2%
White	2,824	2,063	1,944	2,826	9,657	74.5%
Total	4,067	2,599	2,686	3,606	12,958	100.0%

For all offender admissions from FY2010 to FY2019, sixteen percent are assessed as being mentally ill as determined by assessment. Females exhibit a greater proportion of mentally ill individuals (30%) than males (14%) (Table 5.22). However, the proportion of male and female offenders needing clinical care or medication generally declines during the ten-year span.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continue to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns; on average in the last 10 years, 6% of all admissions need medical care. Medical concerns among female admissions are three times that of male admissions (Table 5.22). The percent of female admissions with medical concerns varies by year but generally declines over the past ten years. Medical needs among males remain stable within the 10-year span except for a noted drop in 2018.

Table 5.22. Offenders Admitted with Mental or Medical Health Concerns from FY2010 to FY2019

Mentally Ill*

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2010	829	2,353	3,182	33.7%	15.1%	17.7%
FY2011	918	2,269	3,187	35.2%	14.7%	17.6%
FY2012	948	2,507	3,455	35.1%	16.2%	19.0%
FY2013	907	2,076	2,983	31.6%	13.3%	16.1%
FY2014	909	2,024	2,933	28.7%	12.6%	15.3%
FY2015	855	1,855	2,710	26.0%	12.0%	14.5%
FY2016	869	1,795	2,664	26.2%	11.9%	14.5%
FY2017	948	1,854	2,802	27.3%	12.4%	15.2%
FY2018	974	1,827	2,801	28.5%	12.5%	15.5%
FY2019	858	1,912	2,770	28.7%	14.8%	17.4%
Total	9,015	20,472	29,487	29.8%	13.5%	16.2%

Medical Concerns**

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2010	361	764	1,125	14.7%	4.9%	8.5%
FY2011	362	707	1,069	13.9%	4.6%	8.1%
FY2012	335	702	1,037	12.4%	4.5%	8.0%
FY2013	328	762	1,090	11.4%	4.9%	8.0%
FY2014	393	828	1,221	12.4%	5.2%	8.7%
FY2015	486	768	1,254	14.8%	5.0%	9.2%
FY2016	431	728	1,159	13.0%	4.8%	8.8%
FY2017	373	608	981	10.8%	4.1%	7.5%
FY2018	329	491	820	9.6%	3.4%	6.4%
FY2019	249	478	727	8.3%	3.7%	6.6%
Total	3,647	6,836	10,483	12.0%	4.5%	5.8%

*Offenders require regular clinic care and psychotropic medication.

**Offenders require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medications.

Offenders assessed with moderate, intensive or severe substance abuse issues require drug treatment. Over the last 10 years, 85% of all offenders require drug treatment (Table 5.23). This percent

remains relatively steady from FY2010 to FY2011, but has subsequently risen slightly. The percent requiring treatment reaches its highest level during the last two years at 89%.

Table 5.23. Offenders Admitted with Substance Abuse and Requiring Treatment from FY2010 to FY2019

Year	No Assessment*	Sustance Abuse Assesment†					Total Admissions	Percent Req. Treatment††
		None**	Mild	Moderate	Intensive	Severe		
FY2010	287	1,195	1,528	5,029	7,741	2,223	18,003	84.6%
FY2011	395	1,107	1,540	4,970	7,962	2,112	18,086	85.0%
FY2012	347	1,011	1,431	4,957	8,034	2,426	18,206	86.3%
FY2013	560	991	1,501	5,147	8,034	2,272	18,505	86.1%
FY2014	699	962	1,415	5,463	8,328	2,337	19,204	87.2%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	18,704	88.0%
FY2016	435	826	1,354	5,106	8,152	2,476	18,349	87.8%
FY2017	551	743	1,243	4,968	8,348	2,599	18,452	88.9%
FY2018	632	774	1,171	4,955	7,919	2,606	18,057	88.8%
FY2019	469	744	1,220	4,436	7,016	2,066	15,951	87.3%
Total	5,011	9,217	13,706	50,215	64,946	18,815	161,910	85.4%

* No substance abuse assessment completed

** No substance abuse indicated

†See Table 2.7 for treatment levels for assessment

††Offenders assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. Those with no assessment are excluded from the denominator.

Minimum Prison Term

Mandated in 1994, minimum prison terms (MPTs) establish the length of sentence required to be served before eligibility for parole for offenders convicted of dangerous felonies and for offenders with prior incarcerations with Missouri DOC (Section 558.019, RSMo). One prior incarceration requires an offender serve a minimum of 40% sentence length before parole; two prior incarcerations requires 50%; three or more prior incarcerations requires 80%; and dangerous felons serve at least 85% of their sentence. Offenders with drug offenses do not serve a minimum prison term for prior incarcerations with DOC.

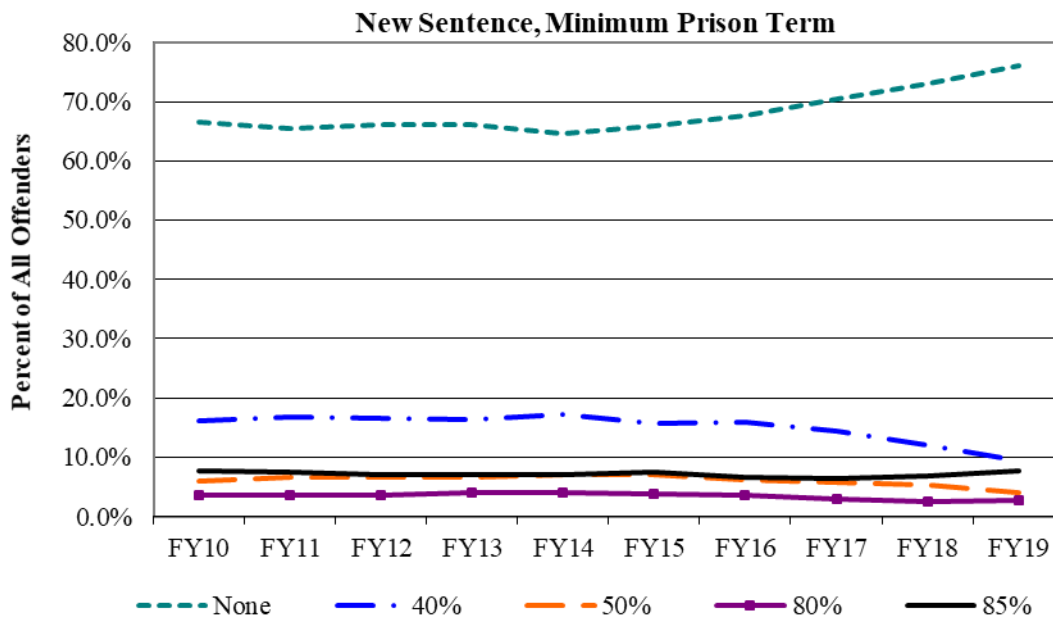
The number of admissions with MPTs peaks in FY2018. For the ten-year period since FY2010, a total of 8,801 MPTs are imposed which encompasses one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.24). The greatest percent is for those serving 40% MPT, followed by 50%, and then 85% MPT (Fig. 5.10).

Table 5.24. New Admissions, FY2010 to FY2019 with Minimum Prison Terms (MPT) for Dangerous Felonies or Repeat Offenses

All Offenders, New Sentence MPT							
Sentence	Minimum Prison Term					Total MPT	Total Offenders
Year	None	40%	50%	80%	85%		
Number of Offenders							
FY2010	5,780	1,396	527	304	670	2,897	8,677
FY2011	5,652	1,445	568	313	644	2,970	8,622
FY2012	5,717	1,427	568	321	618	2,934	8,651
FY2013	5,699	1,410	567	339	601	2,917	8,616
FY2014	5,965	1,579	647	375	653	3,254	9,219
FY2015	5,718	1,369	609	325	655	2,958	8,676
FY2016	5,732	1,350	523	304	562	2,739	8,471
FY2017	6,016	1,223	490	261	546	2,520	8,536
FY2018	6,025	1,000	437	205	570	2,212	8,237
FY2019	5,754	715	309	205	589	1,818	7,572
Total	58,058	12,914	5,245	938	1,932	8,801	25,950

Percent of Offenders							
FY2010	66.6%	16.1%	6.1%	3.5%	7.7%	33.4%	100.0%
FY2011	65.6%	16.8%	6.6%	3.6%	7.5%	34.4%	100.0%
FY2012	66.1%	16.5%	6.6%	3.7%	7.1%	33.9%	100.0%
FY2013	66.1%	16.4%	6.6%	3.9%	7.0%	33.9%	100.0%
FY2014	64.7%	17.1%	7.0%	4.1%	7.1%	35.3%	100.0%
FY2015	65.9%	15.8%	7.0%	3.7%	7.5%	34.1%	100.0%
FY2016	67.7%	15.9%	6.2%	3.6%	6.6%	32.3%	100.0%
FY2017	70.5%	14.3%	5.7%	3.1%	6.4%	29.5%	100.0%
FY2018	73.1%	12.1%	5.3%	2.5%	6.9%	26.9%	100.0%
FY2019	76.0%	9.4%	4.1%	2.7%	7.8%	24.0%	100.0%
Total	223.7%	49.8%	20.2%	3.6%	7.4%	33.9%	100.0%

Figure 5.10. Ten-year Trends in New Sentence Admissions with Minimum Prison Terms



Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentence lengths.

New admissions since FY2010 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater number of new court commitments, while females incur more probation revocations (Table 5.25). Average sentence length in the past ten years is stable. In general, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and one year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 5.25. Number of Offenders and Average Sentence (in years) for New Term Sentences by Gender from FY2009 to FY2018

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	2,952	2,928	2,851	2,885	3,007	2,856	2,704	2,791	2,658	2,611
Female	242	281	273	262	292	318	299	344	301	284
Male	2,710	2,647	2,578	2,623	2,715	2,538	2,405	2,447	2,357	2,327
Probation Revocations	2,856	2,673	2,763	2,737	2,828	2,587	2,526	2,527	2,417	2,227
Female	455	458	449	459	528	496	485	518	498	477
Male	2,401	2,215	2,314	2,278	2,300	2,091	2,041	2,009	1,919	1,750
Total	5,808	5,601	5,614	5,622	5,835	5,443	5,230	5,318	5,075	4,838

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
Female	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	5.9
Male	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6
Probation Revocations	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Female	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1
Male	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9
Total	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1

Table 5.26 promulgates data on new admissions by race/ethnicity. From FY2010 to FY2019, the amount of probation revocation admissions slightly surpasses new court commitments among white offenders. The reverse is true with black and Hispanic offenders

The average sentence lengths, for both new court commitments and probation revocation, are stable among black and white offenders within strata with one exception; probation revocations sentence length for blacks dropped by 0.1 year in 2019. Black offenders sentence length is longer than white offenders for both new court commitments and probation revocation (with the 2018 exception noted above). For FY2019, the sentence length for new court commitments is 0.5 years longer for black offenders compared to white offenders; probation revocation sentences for black and white offenders are 5.6 and 6.4 respectively. Other race/ethnicities sentence lengths fluctuate over time as would be expected with the smaller population size.

Table 5.26. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Race/Ethnicity from FY2010 to FY2019

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	2,952	2,928	2,851	2,885	3,007	2,856	2,704	2,791	2,658	2,611
Asian	9	13	5	9	8	10	6	4	7	10
Black	1,032	921	903	928	1,012	905	800	810	745	752
Hispanic	122	105	96	93	74	83	84	72	79	66
Native American	10	6	13	5	12	12	11	6	4	9
Unknown	7	3	4	5	4	3	1	3	4	8
White	1,772	1,880	1,830	1,845	1,897	1,843	1,802	1,896	1,819	1,766
Probation Revocations	2,856	2,673	2,763	2,737	2,828	2,587	2,526	2,527	2,417	2,227
Asian	6	7	2	9	6	6	6	6	10	2
Black	832	764	826	736	752	638	660	591	545	452
Hispanic	56	44	54	54	42	51	45	44	53	51
Native American	7	11	9	8	12	6	2	4	16	9
Unknown	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	3
White	1,954	1,846	1,870	1,928	2,016	1,886	1,813	1,882	1,789	1,710
Total	5,808	5,601	5,614	5,622	5,835	5,443	5,230	5,318	5,075	4,838

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
Asian	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3	14.7	10.8	6.6	9.2
Black	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.6	9.7
Hispanic	6.5	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.3	9.1	7.8	8.2	8.8
Native American	4.4	5.5	6.2	8.0	7.1	10.4	5.2	8.0	4.0	8.2
Unknown	11.1	16.7	10.0	13.4	7.0	5.7	3.0	9.0	7.8	14.0
White	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7
Probation Revocations	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Asian	4.8	6.6	8.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	7.7	6.2	4.0
Black	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4
Hispanic	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.3
Native American	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.5	5.2	7.3
Unknown	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.3
White	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6
Total	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1

In looking at admissions and offense types over the last ten years, different patterns emerge. Since FY2010, probation revocations are consistently the greatest source of new admissions for nonviolent and drug offenses, while all other offense groups have greater admissions from new court commitments (Table 5.27). Among new court commitments, average sentence length is stable over the 10-year span except for drug offenses which show a declining length. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence in all years is seen in the violent and sex/child abuse groups. Sentence length for sex/child abuse offenses exhibit the greatest fluctuation during the 10-year span.

Table 5.27. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Offense Group, FY2010 to FY2019

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	2,952	2,928	2,851	2,885	3,007	2,856	2,704	2,791	2,658	2,611
Violent	912	822	829	782	844	858	762	827	752	795
Sex and Child Abuse	426	411	349	391	399	396	375	390	445	415
Nonviolent	885	896	929	914	1,027	828	910	808	734	737
Drug	494	581	553	619	571	634	555	651	624	583
DWI	235	218	191	179	166	140	102	115	103	81
Probation Revocations	2,856	2,673	2,763	2,737	2,828	2,587	2,526	2,527	2,417	2,227
Violent	288	254	278	275	290	273	266	260	297	277
Sex and Child Abuse	83	92	88	90	88	94	81	72	57	59
Nonviolent	1,524	1,443	1,482	1,453	1,497	1,332	1,274	1,200	1,085	941
Drug	840	762	781	783	838	787	821	905	885	891
DWI	121	122	134	136	115	101	84	90	93	59
Total	5,808	5,601	5,614	5,622	5,835	5,443	5,230	5,318	5,075	4,838

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
Violent	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.9
Sex and Child Abuse	12.3	11.9	12.5	12.4	11.9	13.2	13.3	12.5	13.2	12.6
Nonviolent	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9
Drug	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.2
DWI	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.0
Probation Revocations	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Violent	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7
Sex and Child Abuse	7.7	8.3	7.2	8.3	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.1
Nonviolent	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4
Drug	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.8
DWI	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
Total	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1

Data in Table 5.28 show the average sentence length for the top ten most serious offenses by offense group for FY 2010 to FY2019. Sentence length for new court commitments remains stable for violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses. In 2019, sentencing length for forcible rape and statutory rape increase to their longest length during the ten-year span.

Table 5.28. Top Ten Most Prevalent Charge Codes for New Court Commitments by Offense Group from FY2010 to FY2019 with Average Sentence Length in Years

RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY10 FY19	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Violent													
565.020	0-001 MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	238	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
565.021	1-001 MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	870	22.3	21.9	22.2	22.3	20.9	19.9	22.8	22.7	21.5	22.0
565.024	4-001 INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	C	398	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.3	6.6	7.6	6.6	8.6	7.2	7.1
565.050	0-001 ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	A	668	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.0	12.9
565.060	0-001 ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	D	959	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.2	5.5
565.073	3-003 DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	D	959	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
565.082	2-002 ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	D	343	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	7.0	6.0
571.015	5-001 ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	219	9.7	10.7	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.6	12.9	11.7	12.4	12.3
579.023	0-001 ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	A	902	14.1	14.9	13.5	13.9	14.4	13.4	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.6
579.025	0-001 ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	B	1048	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.3
Sex and Child Abuse													
566.030	0-997 FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	U	183	20.5	22.5	23.2	18.8	19.6	22.7	19.0	17.1	22.8	15.3
566.032	2-001 STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	U	344	16.2	16.6	15.6	13.6	15.6	16.8	15.6	15.6	16.8	17.4
566.034	4-001 STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	D	277	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.6
566.060	0-001 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	U	150	18.7	16.9	16.7	18.9	15.8	20.6	21.9	17.0	16.3	17.0
566.062	2-001 STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	U	993	15.3	15.5	15.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	16.6	16.7	17.2	15.4
566.064	4-001 STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	D	236	5.1	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	4.9	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.7
566.067	7-003 CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	607	8.6	8.9	9.2	10.1	8.9	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.7	12.8
568.045	5-001 ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	D	223	4.7	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.8
568.060	0-002 ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	D	202	7.0	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.1	8.9	7.8	8.3
573.037	7-001 POSSESS CHILD PORN - 2ND SUBSEQUE	B	191	6.7	7.2	8.8	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.3	7.2	7.9
Non-Violent													
568.040	0-998 NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	E	493	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8
569.080	0-002 TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	D	875	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.3
569.160	0-001 BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	601	8.5	7.9	8.5	9.4	8.0	9.1	7.3	8.6	7.9	8.7
569.170	0-001 BURGLARY 2ND DEG	D	1749	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.0
570.040	0-009 THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	D	1806	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.7
570.080	0-002 RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	D	397	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.4	5.5	4.9
571.070	0-001 POSSESSION OF FIREARM	D	475	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.2
575.150	0-002 RES ARST/DET/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	E	443	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.8
589.425	5-001 FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	E	317	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.9
DWI													
577.010	0-003 DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	B	1986	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.6
Drug													
577.012	2-002 EXCESSIVE BAC-AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	D	13	3.0	5.0	0.0	7.0	3.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	7.5
195.420	0-001 CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	D	108	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.0	0.0
217.360	0-002 DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR FAC, CIT	D	26	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.0	3.5	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.0
221.111	1-002 CONT SUB CO/PRIV JAIL W/O PRESCR	D	26	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	3.6	5.8	3.3
579.015	2-001 POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	D	3840	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.3
579.020	1-002 DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	2212	8.2	7.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.3
579.030	4-001 DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	A	45	12.1	11.0	10.0	12.3	11.7	10.8	11.7	14.0	15.0	14.8
579.065	2-002 TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT-1ST DEGR	A	85	10.8	11.3	11.1	12.4	14.7	12.2	14.9	13.8	14.4	10.9
579.068	3-003 TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	B	255	9.2	10.7	10.7	10.0	11.7	9.4	10.0	8.4	9.3	9.2
579.074	3-002 DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	E	38	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.7	2.0

* The felony class of the most populous charge code.

The statutory defined offense may include more than one charge code.

Life Sentences and sentences over 30 years are computed at 30 years.

New court commitments include offenders sentenced by the courts to a term commitment. New court commitments do not include offenders sentenced to a 120 day, long term drug program, probation or parole revocations. Offenders convicted of the attempt of the offense are excluded (the offenders are sentenced to one felony class lower.)

The felony class is the current felony class for the offense. Some offenses, including Child Molestation 1st and

Endangering the Welfare of a Child have had the felony class of the offense increased during the analysis period.

DWI (577.010) Includes persistent, aggravated and chronic offenses.

6. Releases from an Adult Institution

All Releases

Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment in 2004, the number of offenders released to parole has increased along with a reduction in the number of offenders released on the conditional mandatory release date or on the expiration of sentence.

Total releases from incarceration increase in FY2019 for the second fiscal year; this trend reflects increases to parole and probation, however there was a decrease in probation in FY2019 (Table 6.1). The comparison of FY2008-14 with FY2014-19 data displays a different picture; the rates for the last five years for all discharges types are relatively static unlike the former time span. See Table 6.2.

Table 6.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2019

Releases from Prison											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Probation	4,282	4,320	4,306	4,439	4,578	5,035	5,108	5,097	5,090	5,109	4,485
Parole	11,672	11,561	11,413	11,584	11,731	12,014	11,554	10,816	11,535	12,281	13,423
Conditional Release	922	830	891	940	886	781	822	773	872	842	756
Other*	160	140	144	126	131	166	164	151	197	164	142
Discharge	2,130	1,839	1,723	1,601	1,590	1,589	1,510	1,561	1,537	1,427	1,294
Total Releases	19,166	18,690	18,477	18,690	18,916	19,585	19,158	18,398	19,231	19,823	20,100
Percent Increase		-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%	3.1%	1.4%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.1. Ten-year Trends in Releases from Prison by Release Type, FY2010 to FY2019

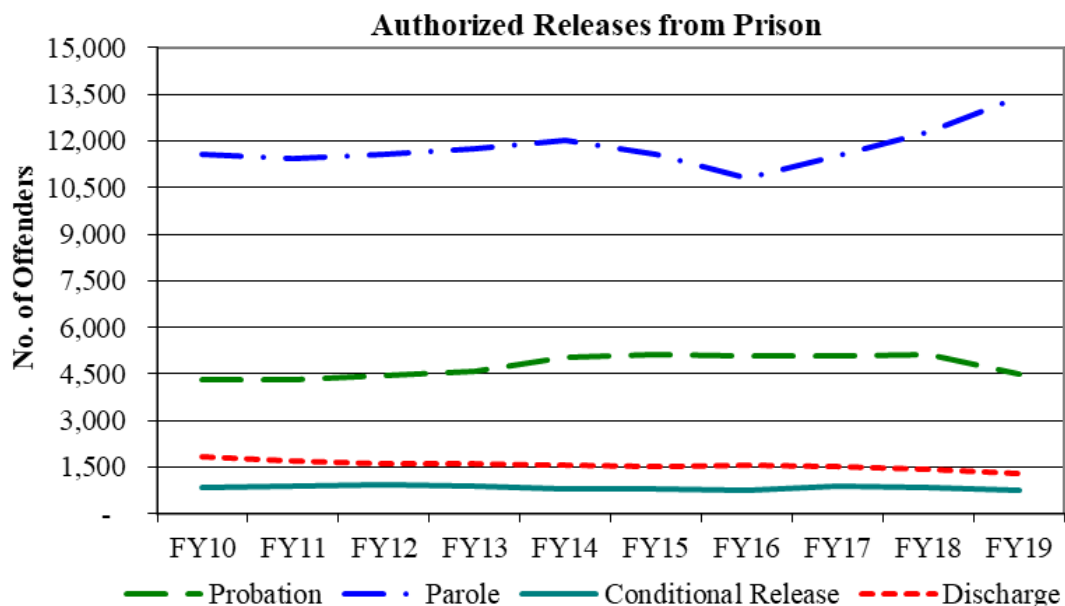


Table 6.2. Release Types, Average Percent Change of by Five-year Cohorts

Type of Releases	Change in Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2014	FY2014-FY2019
Probation	3.3%	-2.3%
Parole	0.6%	2.2%
Conditional Release	-3.3%	-0.6%
Other*	0.7%	-3.1%
Discharge	-5.7%	-4.0%
Total Releases	0.4%	0.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

FY2019 reverses the six-year trend of increases in number of female offenders released. The drop in releases (-4.4 %) largely reflects the 14% decrease in parole releases. Parole, then probation, are the leading release types for female offenders (Table 6.3 and Fig.6.2). The comparison of FY2008-14 with FY2014-19 shows a slightly percentage change in conditional release types (Table 6.4).

Table 6.3. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2019

Female Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Probation	668	797	814	811	943	1,153	1,196	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,304
Parole	1,599	1,628	1,516	1,625	1,714	1,739	1,762	1,762	2,021	2,176	2,021
Conditional Release	73	60	58	67	58	35	72	72	82	69	82
Other*	7	10	9	6	8	13	12	7	23	13	22
Discharge	172	165	179	137	133	127	121	155	130	130	130
Total Releases	2,519	2,660	2,576	2,646	2,856	3,067	3,163	3,275	3,561	3,714	3,559
Percent Increase		5.6%	-3.2%	2.7%	7.9%	7.4%	3.1%	3.5%	8.7%	4.3%	-4.2%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.2. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2010 to FY2019

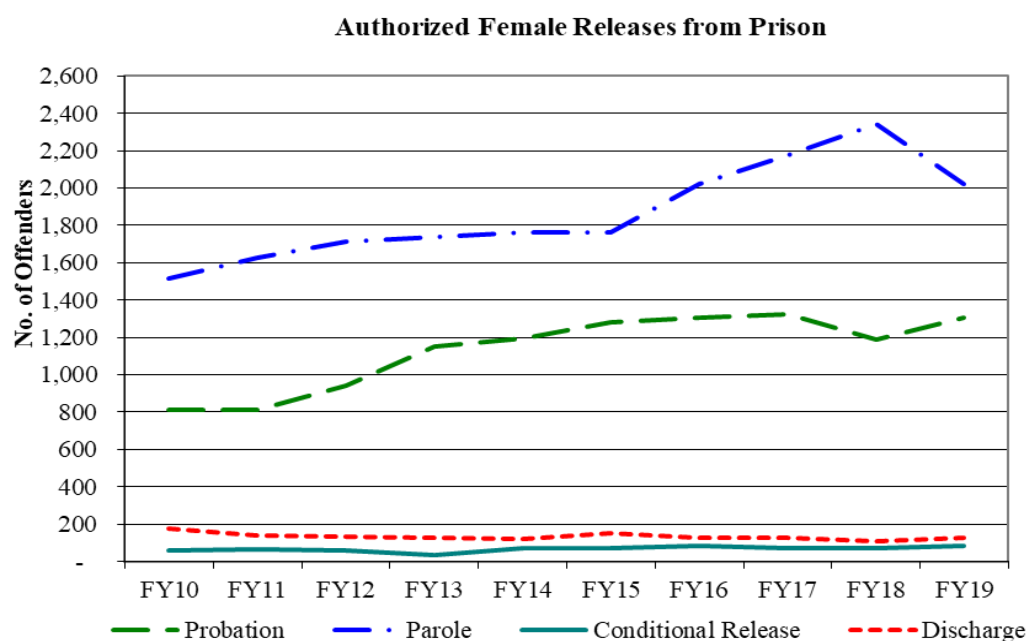


Table 6.4. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Females by Five-year Intervals

Change in Female Releases		
Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2014	FY2014-FY2019
Probation	8.5%	1.7%
Parole	1.6%	2.8%
Conditional Release	3.7%	2.6%
Other*	3.7%	12.9%
Discharge	-6.0%	1.4%
Total Releases	3.5%	2.4%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Unlike the female incarcerated population of FY2019, the male incarcerated population continues to experience a decrease in releases, 2.7 %; this reflects a 15% increase in parole releases (Table 6.5). In comparing FY2008-14 with FY2013-18 data, all types of releases remain relatively static as compared with ‘other’ release types (deaths, interstate transfers, and absconders) (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008-19

Male Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Probation	3,614	3,523	3,492	3,628	3,635	3,882	3,912	3,818	3,785	3,783	3,181
Parole	10,073	9,933	9,897	9,959	10,017	10,275	9,792	9,054	9,514	10,105	11,402
Conditional Release	849	770	833	873	828	746	750	701	790	773	674
Other*	153	130	135	120	123	153	152	144	174	151	120
Discharge	1,958	1,674	1,544	1,464	1,457	1,462	1,389	1,406	1,407	1,297	1,164
Total Releases	16,647	16,030	15,901	16,044	16,060	16,518	15,995	15,123	15,670	16,109	16,541
Percent Increase		-3.7%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	2.9%	-3.2%	-5.5%	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.3. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2010-19

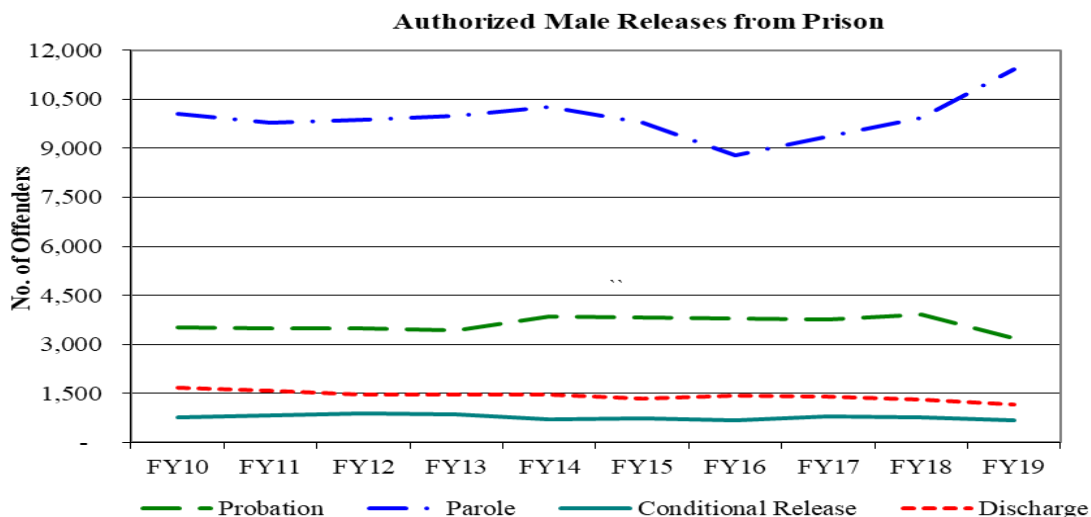


Table 6.6. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Males by Five-year Intervals

Change in Male Releases		
Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2014	FY2014-FY2019
Probation	2.0%	-3.7%
Parole	0.4%	2.1%
Conditional Release	-3.8%	-1.0%
Other*	0.5%	-4.9%
Discharge	-5.7%	-4.5%
Total Releases	-0.1%	0.1%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

7. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

First release is defined as the first release following the admission for a new commitment. Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 are required to serve a minimum prison term (MPT) before first release if they have committed a dangerous felony (85% of sentence) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% of sentence for one prior, 50% for two priors, and 80% for three or more prior incarcerations). Time served includes jail time which is credited towards total incarceration time upon entrance to the Department of Corrections. Offenders, with a sex offense conviction under Chapter 566 RSMo, must complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders, with a chronic DWI sentence, must serve two years before parole eligibility per section 577.012.7(5), RSMo. First releases do not include the releases of offenders who are returned as parole violators or from a 120-day program.

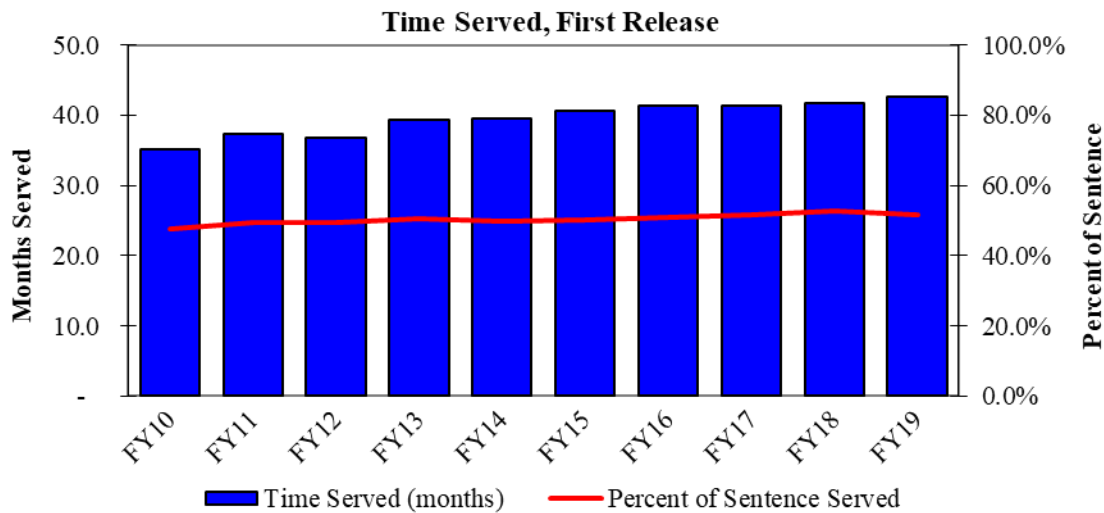
Average time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2019 is 52%, slightly less than time served in FY2018 (Table 7.1); the time served shows a gradual increase in the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). This is expected to continue, because of the imposition of MPTs, as time served increases with increasing aggregate sentence lengths.

Please note, the tables and figures in this chapter refer to time served to first release to parole or by conditional release or by discharge.

Table 7.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge, FY2010-19

	FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY10	FY2010	5,467	73.5	35.1	47.7%	84.6%	10.2%	5.2%
FY11	FY2011	5,364	75.7	37.4	49.5%	84.2%	10.3%	5.5%
FY12	FY2012	5,457	74.4	36.8	49.5%	82.9%	11.4%	5.7%
FY13	FY2013	5,713	77.9	39.3	50.5%	84.5%	10.4%	5.1%
FY14	FY2014	5,509	79.4	39.6	49.9%	85.5%	9.6%	4.9%
FY15	FY2015	5,383	81.2	40.7	50.1%	84.9%	10.3%	4.8%
FY16	FY2016	4,907	81.3	41.5	51.0%	85.1%	9.9%	5.0%
FY17	FY2017	5,004	79.7	41.3	51.8%	83.0%	11.3%	5.7%
FY18	FY2018	5,129	79.0	41.8	52.9%	84.1%	11.2%	4.7%
FY19	FY2019	5,641	82.2	42.6	51.8%	86.7%	8.5%	4.9%

Figure 7.1. First Release, Trends in Time Served for All Offenders Released from FY2010 to FY2019



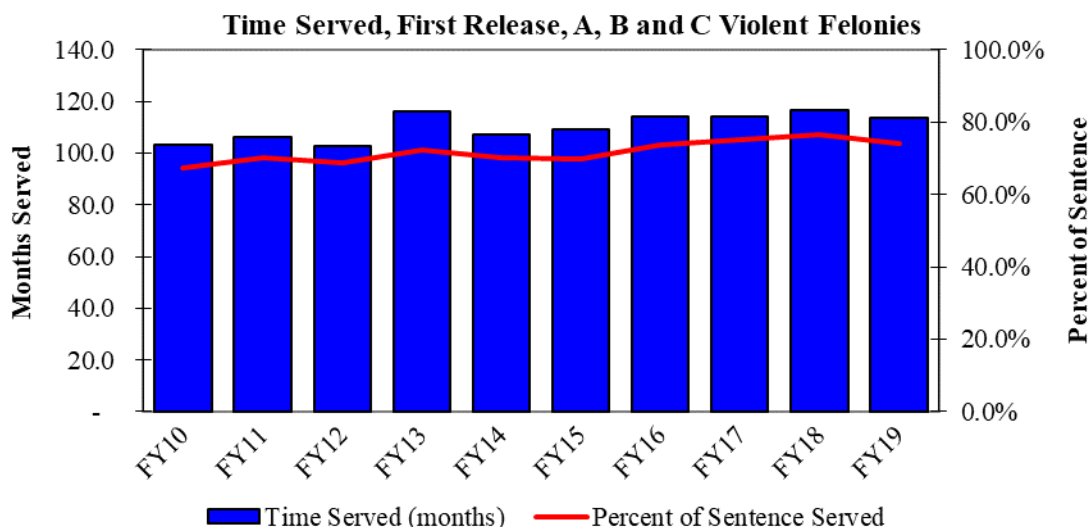
Offense Group and Felony Class Release

During the ten-year span FY2010-19, the longest average aggregate sentence (160.5 months) for class A, B and C Violent felonies occurs in FY2013 and the greatest actual time served (116.7 months) occurs in FY2018 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). The percent of sentence served continues to rise during FY2015, 16, 17 and 18 with the highest occurring in FY2018 at 76% whereas in FY2019 this has decreased to 74%

Table 7.2. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2010	680	153.5	103.3	67.3%	71.2%	18.4%	10.4%
FY2011	673	151.3	106.4	70.3%	75.6%	15.0%	9.4%
FY2012	683	149.0	102.6	68.8%	76.4%	15.4%	8.2%
FY2013	703	160.5	116.0	72.3%	76.0%	15.8%	8.3%
FY2014	749	153.2	107.3	70.0%	79.3%	13.5%	7.2%
FY2015	761	156.9	109.3	69.7%	80.0%	13.0%	7.0%
FY2016	648	155.3	114.3	73.6%	80.7%	12.2%	7.1%
FY2017	635	151.4	113.9	75.3%	78.7%	13.5%	7.7%
FY2018	673	152.7	116.7	76.4%	77.6%	12.6%	9.8%
FY2019	752	153.4	113.8	74.2%	82.7%	8.9%	8.4%

Figure 7.2. First Release, Trends in Time Served for Class A, B and C Violent Felonies FY2010 to FY2019

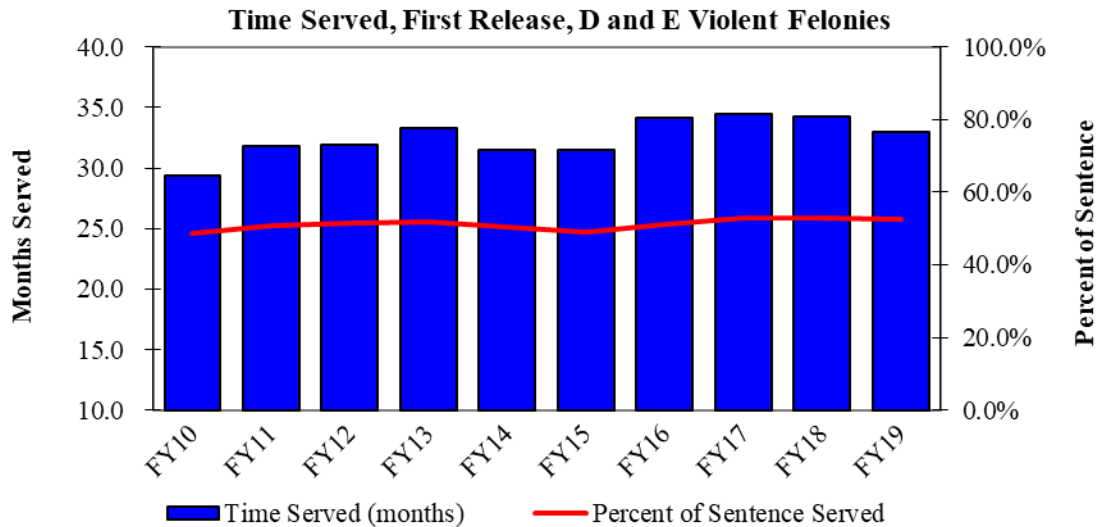


For class D and E violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence length and time served less than class A, B and C felonies, but the percent of sentence served is lesser also (Table 7.3). All three measures (aggregate sentence, time served, and percent of time served) trend upward over the last ten years with these measures dropping from FY2017 to FY2019.

Table 7.3. Time Served to First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2010	441	60.3	29.4	48.7%	82.1%	16.1%	1.8%
FY2011	484	62.5	31.8	51.0%	81.0%	16.1%	2.9%
FY2012	470	62.1	31.9	51.3%	78.5%	18.1%	3.4%
FY2013	529	64.2	33.3	51.9%	80.5%	17.4%	2.1%
FY2014	496	62.6	31.5	50.4%	81.9%	14.9%	3.2%
FY2015	459	64.0	31.5	49.2%	81.7%	15.5%	2.8%
FY2016	433	66.6	34.1	51.2%	78.3%	18.7%	3.0%
FY2017	460	64.9	34.4	53.1%	75.2%	22.6%	2.2%
FY2018	480	64.5	34.2	53.0%	78.3%	19.6%	2.1%
FY2019	531	62.7	32.9	52.6%	81.7%	14.1%	4.1%

Figure 7.3. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released from FY2010 to FY2019

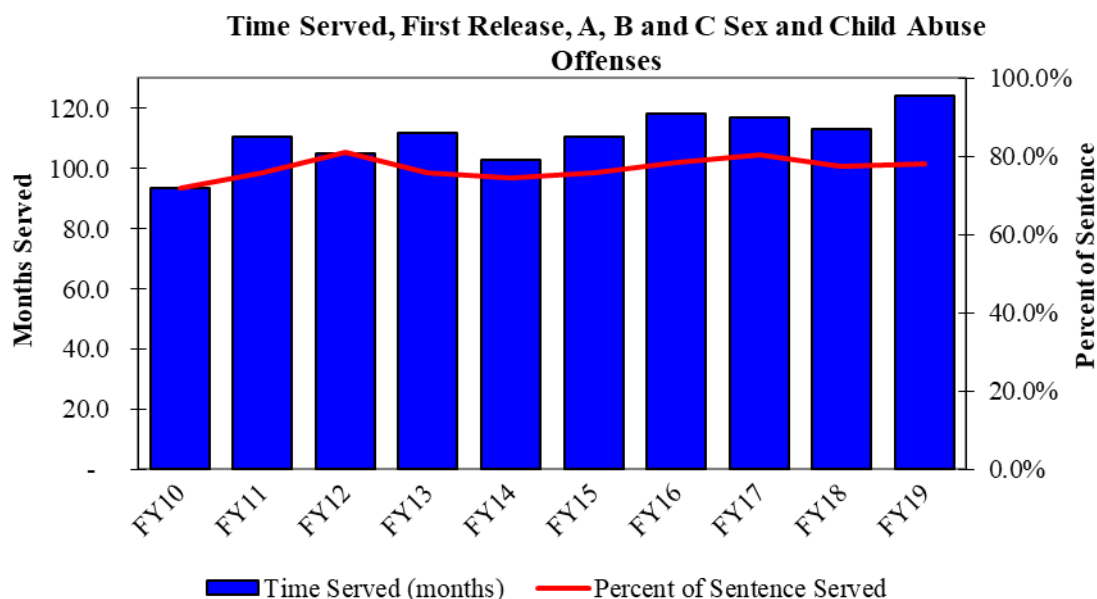


Over the last ten years, aggregate sentence length for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses are lesser than for class A, B and C violent offenses. The average percent of sentence served is greater for sex/child abuse offenses than violent offenses, thus making the average time served somewhat identical for both offense groups for class A, B and C felonies (Tables 7.2 and 7.4).

Table 7.4. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2010	213	130.2	93.7	72.0%	37.6%	27.2%	35.2%
FY2011	199	145.4	110.4	75.9%	37.7%	24.6%	37.7%
FY2012	224	129.9	105.2	81.0%	30.4%	27.7%	42.0%
FY2013	261	147.4	111.9	76.0%	27.2%	31.0%	41.8%
FY2014	289	138.0	102.8	74.5%	36.3%	34.6%	29.1%
FY2015	281	145.5	110.5	75.9%	36.7%	35.2%	28.1%
FY2016	259	150.6	118.1	78.5%	34.4%	29.7%	35.9%
FY2017	260	145.4	116.8	80.3%	27.7%	34.2%	38.1%
FY2018	240	146.0	113.3	77.5%	37.1%	32.9%	30.0%
FY2019	287	158.8	124.2	78.3%	35.5%	31.0%	33.4%

Figure 7.4. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2010 to FY2019



Data from FY2010 to FY2019 show the average aggregate sentence length for class D and E sex/child abuse offenses are longer than class D and E violent offenses; similarly, time served are also longer (Table 7.5). The average percent of sentence served is greater for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses than for class D and E violent offenses during the ten-year span.

Table 7.5. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2010-19

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2010	231	64.6	44.7	69.2%	39.4%	32.0%	28.6%
FY2011	250	67.0	47.0	70.2%	39.2%	27.6%	33.2%
FY2012	247	62.9	46.0	73.1%	32.4%	35.6%	32.0%
FY2013	230	65.5	46.5	70.9%	37.0%	37.4%	25.7%
FY2014	243	68.7	49.5	72.0%	39.1%	30.9%	30.0%
FY2015	235	67.2	44.4	66.0%	45.5%	33.2%	21.3%
FY2016	181	69.6	47.0	67.5%	42.5%	37.0%	20.4%
FY2017	178	69.0	49.1	71.2%	38.2%	36.0%	25.8%
FY2018	171	70.5	48.0	68.1%	42.7%	36.3%	21.1%
FY2019	183	75.8	48.1	63.5%	51.4%	32.2%	16.4%

Figure 7.5. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class C, D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2010 to FY2019

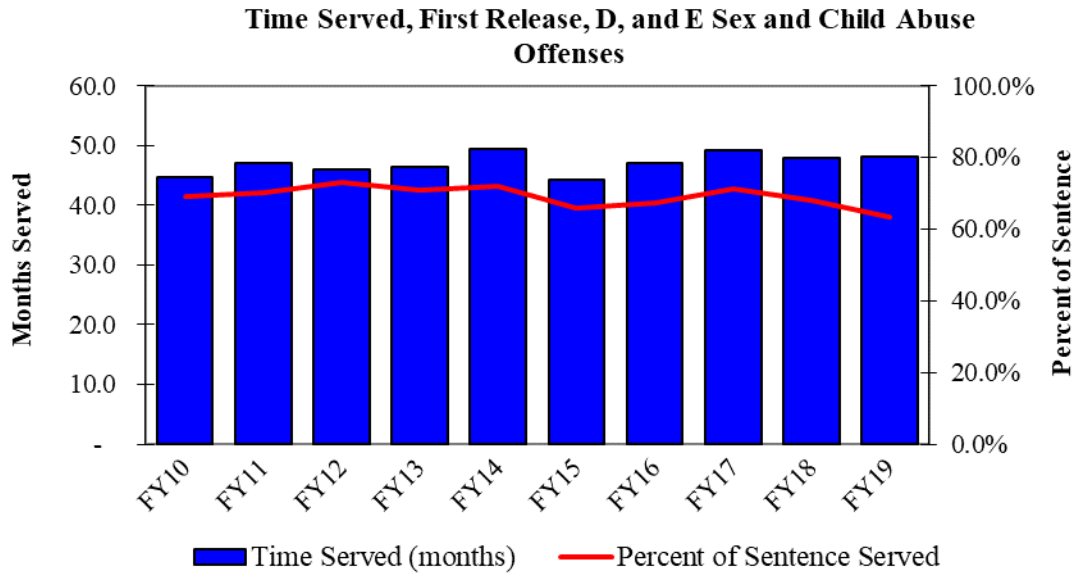


Table 7.6 and Figure 7.6 display a ten-year span of data on nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses. Average aggregate sentence for class A, B and C nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2010 to FY2019 are nearly twice the length of class D and E nonviolent and drug offenses for time served, the average is slightly more than double. By contrast in DWI offenses, average percent of time served surpasses that in all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses during the ten-year span. See Table 7.6. Time served and percent of sentence served remains relatively consistent among all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2010 to FY2019. For DWI offenses, time served and percent of time served is lowest in FY2010 and steadily increases over the next nine years (Fig. 7.6).

For all offenders released in FY2019, sex/child abuse offenses result in the greatest time served and the largest percent of time served (Table 7.7). Among offense groups, the greatest number of releases occurs in the nonviolent group. The drug offense group exhibits the least time served (21.4 months) and the lowest percent of sentenced served (30%) (Table 7.7 and Fig 7.7).

Table 7.6. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI Felony Offenders Released by Release Type from FY2010 to FY2019

Time Served to First Release FY2010 to FY2019							
Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2010	598	100.5	38.4	38.2%	91.1%	6.9%	2.0%
FY2011	654	99.3	38.4	38.7%	90.4%	7.8%	1.8%
FY2012	616	98.8	37.9	38.4%	90.4%	8.4%	1.1%
FY2013	666	100.7	37.7	37.5%	92.5%	5.9%	1.7%
FY2014	629	100.6	36.7	36.5%	93.6%	5.1%	1.3%
FY2015	625	101.7	37.0	36.4%	92.6%	5.8%	1.6%
FY2016	552	106.1	38.6	36.4%	91.5%	6.7%	1.8%
FY2017	548	106.8	40.4	37.8%	90.7%	6.9%	2.4%
FY2018	566	103.4	39.2	37.9%	90.6%	8.1%	1.2%
FY2019	626	106.4	41.0	38.5%	93.0%	5.8%	1.3%
C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2010	3,011	51.1	16.4	32.0%	93.0%	5.5%	1.5%
FY2011	2,830	53.0	17.2	32.6%	92.7%	5.8%	1.5%
FY2012	2,911	52.9	17.3	32.7%	91.8%	6.3%	1.9%
FY2013	2,984	53.2	17.3	32.6%	93.5%	5.3%	1.2%
FY2014	2,833	55.2	17.6	32.0%	94.7%	4.3%	1.0%
FY2015	2,786	55.5	17.9	32.3%	93.4%	5.2%	1.4%
FY2016	2,628	55.6	18.2	32.7%	94.0%	4.5%	1.5%
FY2017	2,746	55.9	18.8	33.7%	91.8%	5.8%	2.4%
FY2018	2,817	54.9	19.8	36.0%	92.1%	6.4%	1.5%
FY2019	3,069	57.5	19.6	34.0%	94.2%	4.2%	1.6%
DWI Offenses							
FY2010	293	48.1	20.6	42.8%	90.4%	7.5%	2.0%
FY2011	274	48.6	22.1	45.4%	83.9%	13.9%	2.2%
FY2012	306	51.4	23.9	46.5%	83.3%	15.0%	1.6%
FY2013	340	55.0	25.9	47.1%	89.1%	8.5%	2.4%
FY2014	270	56.7	27.5	48.4%	88.9%	9.3%	1.9%
FY2015	236	57.3	28.3	49.5%	83.5%	11.9%	4.7%
FY2016	206	64.0	31.2	48.7%	84.5%	13.1%	2.4%
FY2017	177	61.6	32.0	51.9%	84.2%	13.0%	2.8%
FY2018	182	60.4	33.8	55.9%	80.8%	14.8%	4.4%
FY2019	193	65.3	36.0	55.1%	84.5%	11.9%	3.6%

Figure 7.6. Trends in Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony Offenders Released by Release Type, FY2010 to FY2019

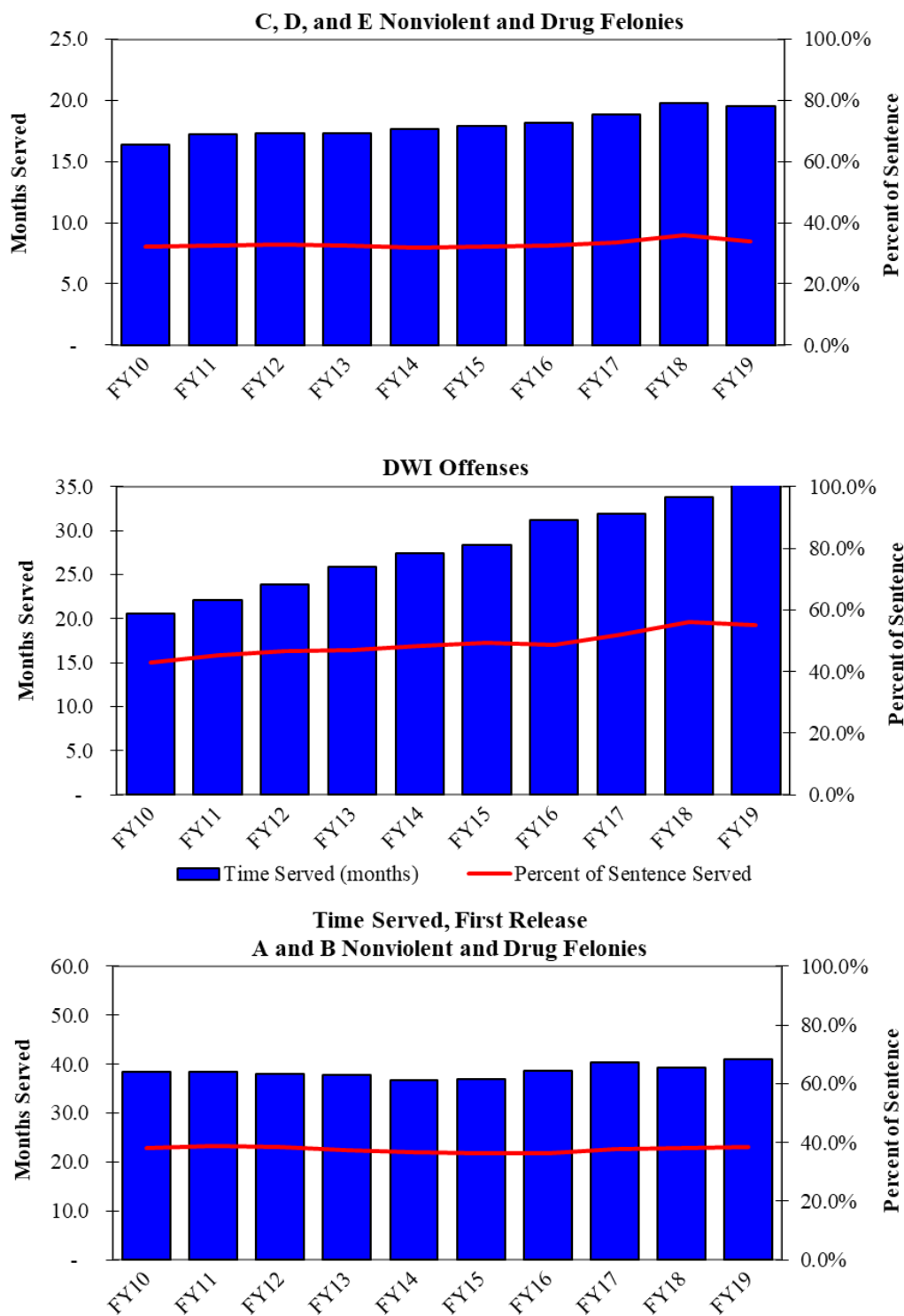
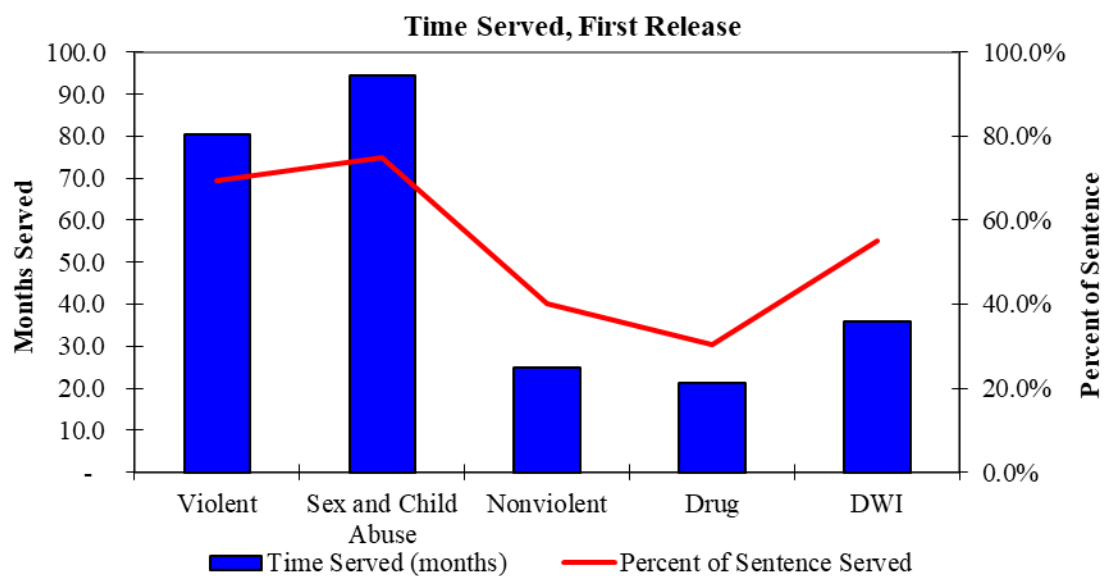


Table 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2019

Time Served, First Release				
Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1,283	115.9	80.4	69.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	470	126.5	94.6	74.8%
Nonviolent	1,965	61.6	24.8	40.3%
Drug	1,730	70.6	21.4	30.3%
DWI	193	65.3	36.0	55.1%
Total	5,641	82.2	42.6	51.8%

Figure 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2019



Time Served – Top Twenty Offenses

Table 7.8. Top Twenty Offenses: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2019

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	703	63.0	17.9	28.5%	687	14	2
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	447	45.8	9.9	21.7%	443	3	1
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	335	109.1	38.1	34.9%	316	14	5
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	291	74.6	32.1	43.0%	261	23	7
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	218	105.8	56.7	53.6%	192	22	4
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	178	61.7	22.0	35.6%	168	7	3
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	159	63.1	26.9	42.7%	141	13	5
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	157	165.5	141.1	85.3%	125	6	26
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	153	65.9	33.9	51.4%	127	22	4
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	131	62.4	21.3	34.2%	127	2	2
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	118	72.5	38.5	53.0%	90	18	10
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	118	104.3	53.9	51.7%	105	9	4
13	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	106	73.0	35.1	48.1%	91	7	8
14	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	85	111.6	81.4	73.0%	29	28	28
15	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	78	287.9	231.0	80.2%	68	4	6
16	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	74	45.6	12.4	27.2%	74	-	-
17	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	69	39.1	13.4	34.3%	66	3	-
18	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	69	69.8	15.4	22.1%	69	-	-
19	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	67	144.4	99.2	68.7%	59	4	4
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	65	92.1	56.1	60.9%	50	11	4
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,621	82.4	39.4	47.8%	3,288	210	123
Total All Other Offense First Releases			2,020	81.8	48.3	59.0%	1,601	267	152
Total All Offense First Releases			5,641	82.2	42.6	51.8%	4,889	477	275

Table 7.9. Top Twenty Offenses by Male: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Male Offenders Released in FY2019

Time Served, First Release, Male Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	508	64.1	18.6	29.0%	494	12	2
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	328	46.0	10.4	22.6%	324	3	1
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	275	110.5	39.3	35.5%	260	10	5
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	255	74.4	32.9	44.2%	228	20	7
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	197	106.1	57.6	54.3%	172	21	4
6	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	151	164.8	140.6	85.3%	119	6	26
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	147	66.0	33.8	51.2%	124	20	3
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	134	64.0	28.2	44.0%	118	11	5
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	111	105.6	55.2	52.3%	99	8	4
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	111	62.7	22.2	35.4%	107	2	2
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	110	72.7	38.7	53.2%	85	15	10
12	570.090-001	FORGERY	110	58.2	22.5	38.7%	103	4	3
13	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	90	73.3	35.2	48.1%	77	5	8
14	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	83	110.7	80.6	72.8%	29	26	28
15	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	75	290.2	231.8	79.9%	67	3	5
16	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	63	143.1	97.5	68.1%	56	3	4
17	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	60	39.3	13.6	34.5%	58	2	-
18	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	60	46.5	13.1	28.1%	60	-	-
19	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	59	65.7	29.9	45.4%	51	8	-
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	57	94.2	57.3	60.8%	45	8	4
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,984	85.5	43.1	50.5%	2,676	187	121
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,773	84.4	50.6	59.9%	1,384	239	150
Total All Offense First Releases			4,757	85.1	45.9	54.0%	4,060	426	271

Table 7.10. Top Twenty Offenses by Female: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Female Offenders Released in FY2019

Time Served, First Release, Female Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	195	60.2	16.2	26.9%	193	2	-
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	119	45.0	8.5	18.8%	119	-	-
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	68	67.3	21.0	31.2%	65	3	-
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	60	102.7	32.8	32.0%	56	4	-
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	36	76.4	26.6	34.9%	33	3	-
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	25	57.8	20.0	34.5%	23	2	-
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	21	103.9	48.2	46.4%	20	1	-
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	20	60.8	16.6	27.2%	20	-	-
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	16	71.3	34.5	48.3%	14	2	-
10	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	15	79.7	17.0	21.3%	15	-	-
11	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	14	41.8	9.5	22.6%	14	-	-
12	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	12	68.8	17.5	25.4%	11	1	-
13	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	12	64.7	27.7	42.8%	11	1	-
14	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	11	46.7	8.8	18.7%	11	-	-
15	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	10	55.3	18.9	34.2%	10	-	-
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	9	37.7	12.3	32.6%	8	1	-
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	9	40.6	18.7	46.2%	9	-	-
18	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	8	70.1	35.0	50.0%	5	3	-
19	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	8	49.3	25.2	51.1%	8	-	-
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	8	77.5	47.5	61.4%	5	3	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			676	64.1	19.6	30.7%	650	26	-
Total All Other Offense First Releases			208	75.3	40.8	54.2%	179	25	4
Total All Offense First Releases			884	66.7	24.6	36.9%	829	51	4

Table 7.11. Top Twenty Offenses by Blacks: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Black Offenders Released in FY2019

Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	150	101.9	57.2	56.1%	133	13	4
2	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	111	168.6	143.4	85.1%	90	3	18
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	103	109.4	38.9	35.5%	96	5	2
4	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	100	68.3	23.2	34.0%	92	6	2
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	79	73.7	39.6	53.7%	65	11	3
6	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	54	50.5	13.7	27.1%	53	1	-
7	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	50	111.4	63.2	56.7%	45	3	2
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	49	69.7	36.6	52.4%	36	8	5
9	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	47	116.1	81.7	70.4%	43	2	2
10	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	43	282.7	227.9	80.6%	38	1	4
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	42	66.2	36.3	54.7%	35	6	1
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	35	57.4	21.3	37.0%	32	2	1
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	33	63.2	28.9	45.7%	29	4	-
14	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	33	70.2	34.5	49.1%	27	6	-
15	570.090-001	FORGERY	31	57.6	23.9	41.4%	29	1	1
16	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	28	72.7	39.9	54.9%	23	2	3
17	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	26	108.3	97.6	90.1%	18	-	8
18	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	25	170.8	152.5	89.3%	22	1	2
19	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	19	62.5	15.1	24.2%	19	-	-
20	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	13	44.0	20.7	47.1%	11	2	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,071	101.9	62.0	60.8%	936	77	58
Total All Other Offense First Releases			505	90.5	56.5	62.4%	388	74	43
Total All Offense First Releases			1,576	98.2	60.2	61.3%	1,324	151	101

Table 7.12. Top Twenty Offenses by Whites and other Race/Ethnicity subgroups: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Stated Offenders Released in FY2019

Time Served, First Release, White and Other Races Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	603	62.1	17.1	27.5%	595	8	-
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	393	45.1	9.4	20.8%	390	2	1
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	232	108.9	37.8	34.7%	220	9	3
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	212	75.0	29.3	39.1%	196	12	4
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	147	62.5	21.5	34.5%	139	6	2
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	126	63.0	26.4	41.8%	112	9	5
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	111	65.8	33.0	50.2%	92	16	3
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	96	64.2	21.3	33.2%	95	-	1
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	78	73.1	33.4	45.7%	68	5	5
10	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	76	113.5	81.4	71.7%	28	25	23
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	69	74.5	39.8	53.4%	54	10	5
12	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	68	114.5	55.7	48.6%	59	9	-
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	68	99.1	47.1	47.5%	60	6	2
14	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	63	46.0	12.0	26.0%	63	-	-
15	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	59	92.0	55.9	60.7%	45	10	4
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	56	37.9	11.7	30.8%	55	1	-
17	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	50	72.6	15.5	21.4%	50	-	-
18	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	49	50.1	12.6	25.2%	49	-	-
19	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	47	43.2	19.2	44.4%	44	3	-
20	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	46	158.0	135.5	85.8%	35	3	8
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,649	70.5	27.5	39.0%	2,449	134	66
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,416	86.2	51.1	59.2%	1,116	192	108
Total All Offense First Releases			4,065	76.0	35.7	47.0%	3,565	326	174

8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

There are many ways to measure recidivism; currently, no national standard exists. The calculated rates in this Offender Profile are for offenders' first release in the commitment. These are offenders admitted to prison to serve a new commitment and are released to either parole, conditional release or on the discharge of the sentence. Excluded from the calculation is the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment. Recidivism rates that include the release of parole violators are higher than the first release recidivism rates.

Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. The recidivism rates measure two outcomes:

1. The first return to prison following the release (technical violation of supervision or new conviction)
2. The first new conviction following the release from prison (The new conviction can be a new prison sentence or probation.)

Because many offenders returned from parole are retained for a technical violation, the new conviction recidivism rate is not a very helpful indicator of new criminal behavior until two or more years from release.

New convictions include findings of guilt (suspended impositions) and deferred sentences (drug courts, DWI courts and mental health courts) that are supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole. The data for the calculation of the rates are taken from the DOC offender database. Offenses and incarcerations in other states will not be included unless the offender is returned to the custody of the DOC. Other recidivism rates are given in the Offender Supervision profile for offenders released to probation following a 120-day or long-term drug program and for offenders serving a new court probation (Section 17).

Trends

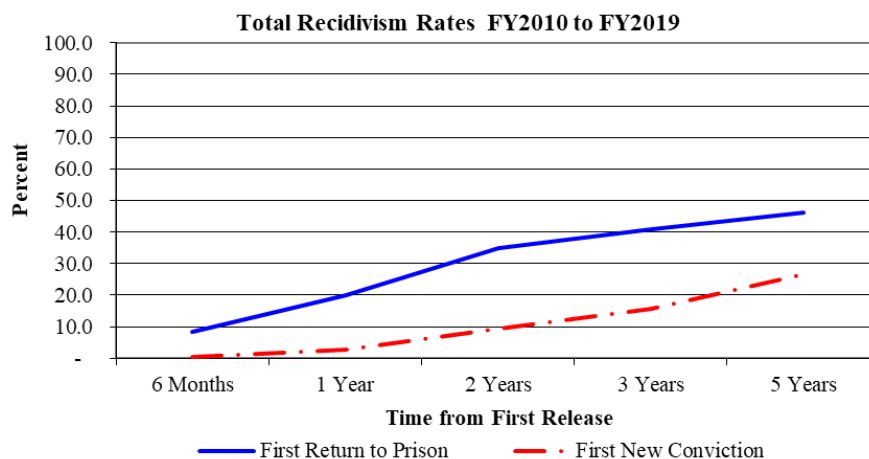
Average recidivism rates, for the FY2010-19 time span, show a steady increase from six months to five year for new conviction recidivism; first returns show a lessening rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.1).

When reviewing Table 8.1, first returns to prison data showing recidivism rates over the past 10 years, no discernible trends are evident. The most recent rates are lower as data entry lags behind. When comparing FY1997-2006 recidivism rate in first returns to prison data with the current 10-year span, a marked decrease in average recidivism rates is shown to have occurred during all time intervals (6-months, 16% vs 8%; 1-yr., 28% vs 20%; 2-yrs., 41% vs 35%; 3 yrs., 47% vs 41%; and 5 yrs., 52% vs 46; respectively). Recidivism rates for first new conviction are stable (FY2010-19) except for the 5-year rate.

Table 8.1. Recidivism Rates for All Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2010	5,276	9.3	20.2	33.6	40.6	46.6
FY2011	5,156	9.9	20.2	33.7	40.0	45.7
FY2012	5,233	8.8	20.2	35.0	40.6	46.2
FY2013	5,451	9.7	21.6	36.3	41.3	46.1
FY2014	5,350	8.3	20.1	35.8	41.4	46.2
FY2015	5,180	10.3	22.4	36.4	41.4	-
FY2016	4,747	9.7	20.7	35.4	40.1	-
FY2017	4,858	7.6	18.0	31.6	-	-
FY2018	4,980	6.0	15.4	-	-	-
FY2019	5,421	4.6	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		8.4	19.9	34.7	40.8	46.2
First New Conviction						
FY2010	5,276	0.6	3.0	10.4	17.1	28.4
FY2011	5,156	0.8	3.8	11.2	17.9	28.9
FY2012	5,233	0.6	3.7	11.4	18.8	30.1
FY2013	5,451	0.6	3.9	11.6	18.3	25.6
FY2014	5,350	0.8	3.3	10.9	17.1	20.5
FY2015	5,180	0.9	3.5	10.3	13.4	-
FY2016	4,747	0.8	3.3	7.2	7.3	-
FY2017	4,858	0.4	1.1	1.1	-	-
FY2018	4,980	0.0	-	-	-	-
FY2019	5,421	0.0	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.5	2.9	9.4	15.8	26.6

Figure 8.1. Total Ten-year Recidivism for All Offenders on First Release to First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2010 to FY2019



Gender

Female offenders have lower rates of recidivism for both first return to prison and first new convictions when compared with males (Tables 8.2 and 8.3); this is true across all time intervals. However, the female recidivism rates at 1, 2 and 3-years incrementally increase since FY2010 for first return to prison; increasing rates with new convictions occur at 1, 2, 3, and 5-years.

Male five-year recidivism rates averages, for first returns and new convictions, are close to 7 percentage points greater than females during last 10-year time span (Tables 8.2 and 8.3). Both measures of male recidivism show no apparent trends during FY2010-19. As with female recidivism rates, male new conviction recidivism rate increases steadily from six month to five years while first returns show a slower rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.3).

Table 8.2. Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction from FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2010	723	6.6	17.6	29.0	34.4	40.4
FY2011	651	6.6	16.4	30.9	37.0	41.3
FY2012	674	4.7	13.1	27.6	32.6	38.1
FY2013	727	7.6	18.6	33.0	37.0	41.4
FY2014	676	8.4	19.8	36.5	40.8	44.8
FY2015	756	10.1	22.9	35.2	39.0	-
FY2016	693	9.1	18.6	31.0	34.8	-
FY2017	740	6.6	16.8	27.8	-	-
FY2018	773	3.1	10.5	-	-	-
FY2019	853	2.7	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		6.5	17.1	31.4	36.6	41.2
First New Conviction						
FY2010	723	0.3	1.5	6.9	11.8	21.4
FY2011	651	0.9	2.6	8.3	13.8	22.4
FY2012	674	0.3	2.4	9.1	15.6	24.5
FY2013	727	-	3.4	10.5	15.7	22.8
FY2014	676	0.4	3.6	12.3	18.0	21.1
FY2015	756	1.1	3.2	10.8	13.0	-
FY2016	693	1.2	4.6	6.9	6.9	-
FY2017	740	0.1	0.7	0.7	-	-
FY2018	773	-	-	-	-	-
FY2019	853	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.4	2.4	8.1	13.5	22.5

Figure 8.2. Total Ten-year Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders on First Release to First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction, FY2010 to FY2019

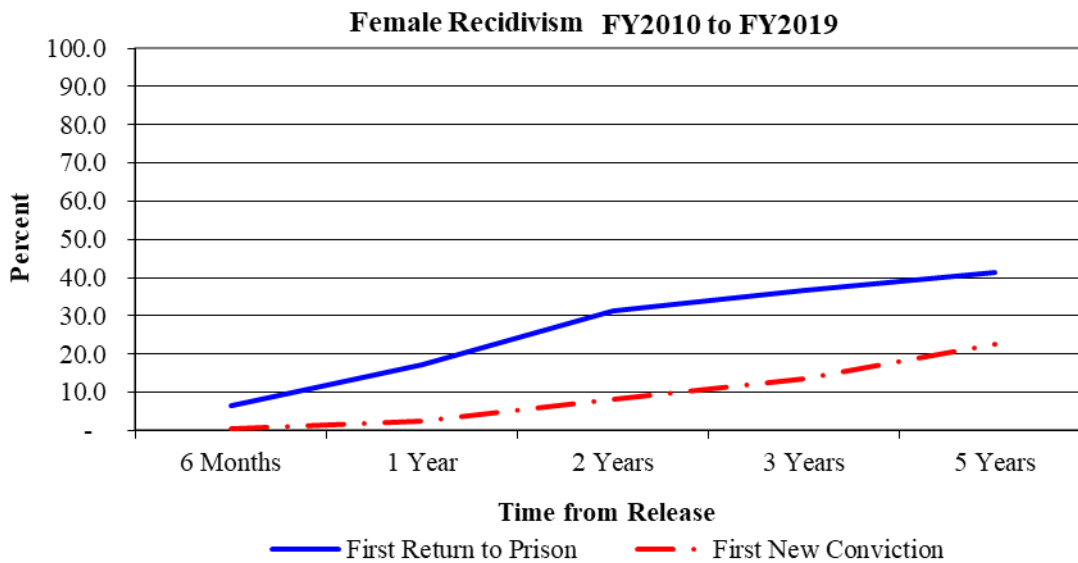
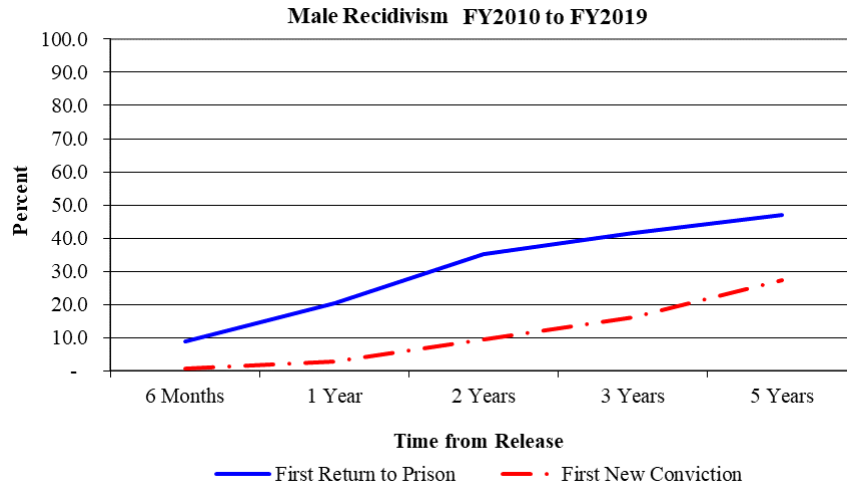


Table 8.3. Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders, First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction from FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2010	4,553	9.8	20.7	34.3	41.6	47.6
FY2011	4,505	10.3	20.7	34.1	40.4	46.3
FY2012	4,559	9.4	21.3	36.1	41.8	47.4
FY2013	4,724	10.1	22.1	36.8	42.0	46.8
FY2014	4,674	8.3	20.1	35.7	41.4	46.4
FY2015	4,424	10.4	22.3	36.6	41.9	-
FY2016	4,054	9.8	21.1	36.1	41.0	-
FY2017	4,118	7.8	18.2	32.3	-	-
FY2018	4,207	6.6	16.3	-	-	-
FY2019	4,568	4.9	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		8.7	20.4	35.3	41.4	46.9

First New Conviction						
FY2010	4,553	0.7	3.3	11.0	18.0	29.5
FY2011	4,505	0.8	4.0	11.6	18.5	29.8
FY2012	4,559	0.7	3.9	11.8	19.2	30.9
FY2013	4,724	0.7	4.0	11.8	18.7	26.0
FY2014	4,674	0.8	3.3	10.7	17.0	20.4
FY2015	4,424	0.8	3.5	10.2	13.5	-
FY2016	4,054	0.7	3.1	7.3	7.3	-
FY2017	4,118	0.5	1.2	1.2	-	-
FY2018	4,207	-	-	-	-	-
FY2019	4,568	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.6	3.0	9.6	16.2	27.3

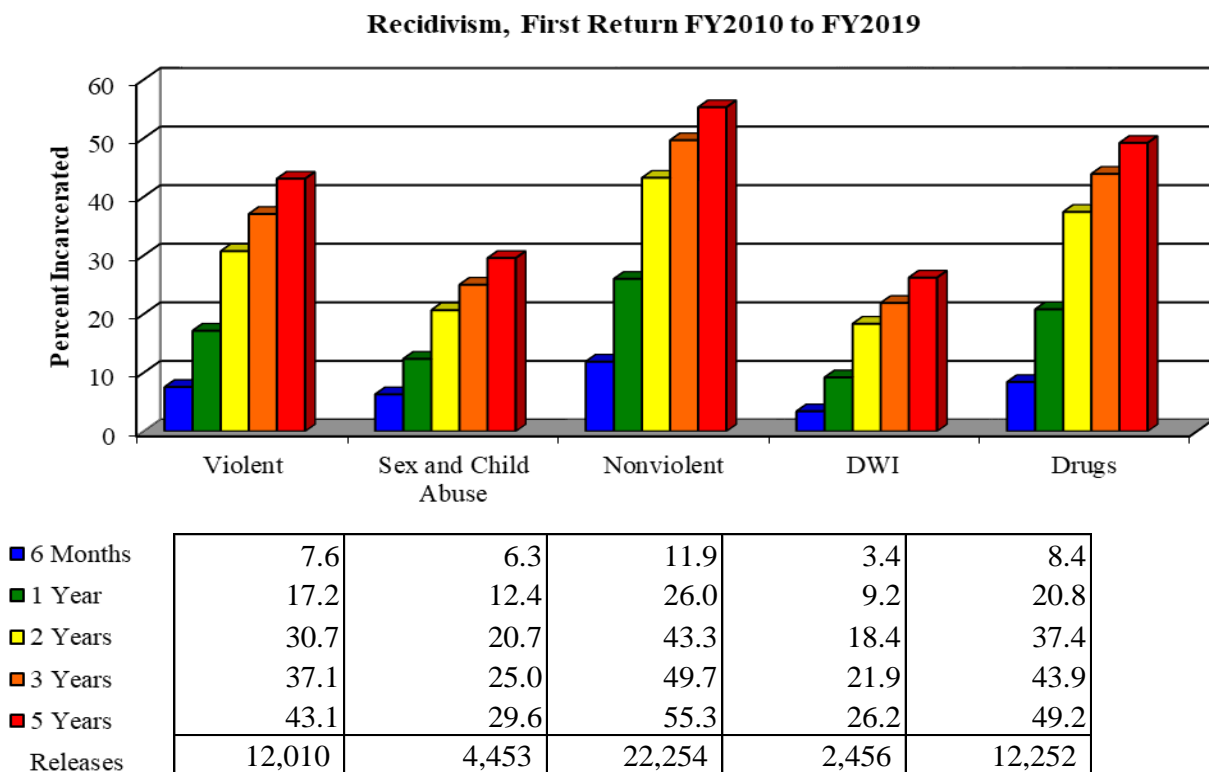
Figure 8.3. Total Ten-year Recidivism for Male Offenders on First Release to First Return to Institution and First New Conviction, FY2010 to FY2019



Offense Group

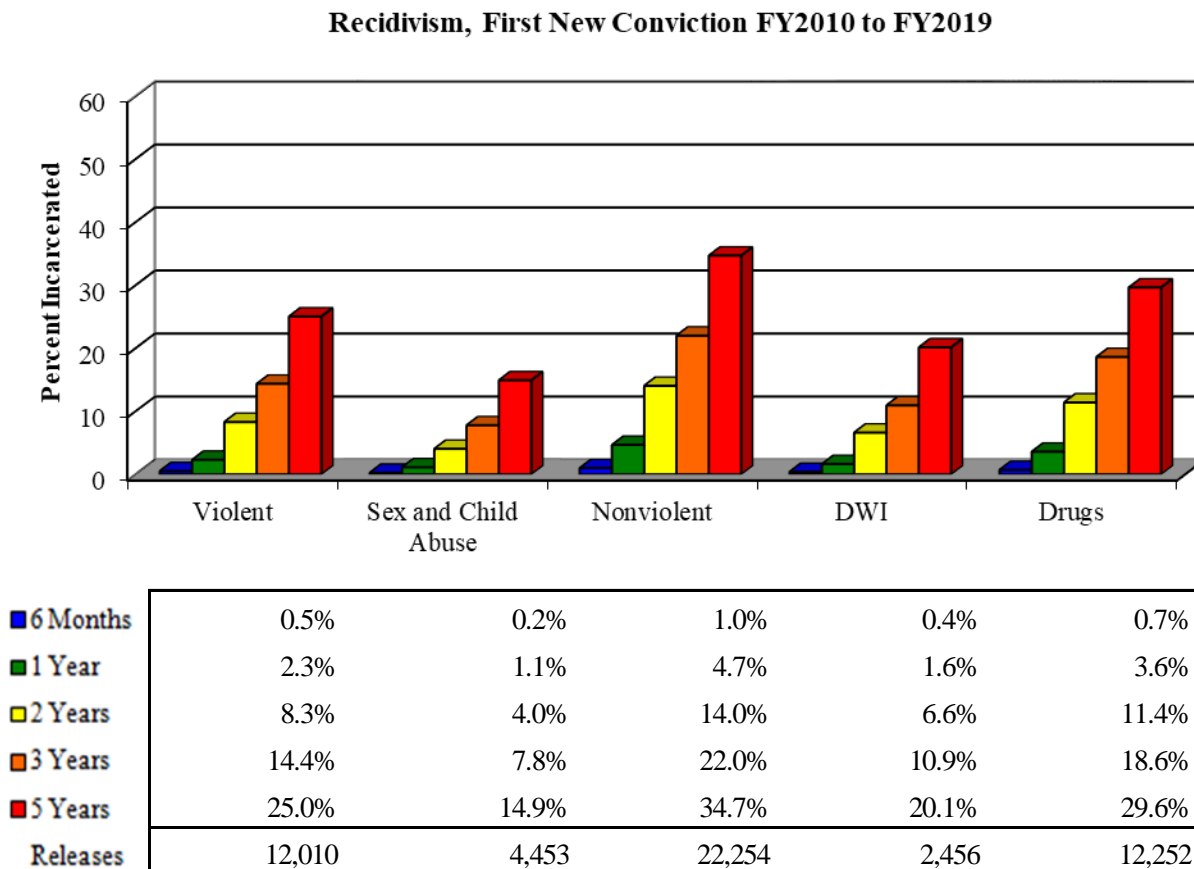
In examination of first released from FY2010 to FY2019, recidivism rate for first returns to prison is lowest for DWI offenders throughout all time intervals (Fig. 8.4). Sex and child abuse offenders have the second lowest recidivism rates for first return to incarceration. Nonviolent offenders exhibit the highest rates of first return recidivism in all time periods.

Figure 8.4. Percent of First Returns to Prison for All Offenders with First Release from an Institution between FY2010 and FY2019 by Offense Group



For first new convictions after first release, nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time intervals. Recidivism in this group reaches 34.7% within five years for releases between FY2010 and FY2019. The percent of new convictions for sex/child abuse offenders is at the lowest in all time periods. Unlike first return recidivism, first new conviction recidivism is greater for DWI than for sex/child abuse offenders (Fig. 8.5).

Figure 8.5. Percent of First New Convictions for All Offenders with First Release from Prison between FY2010 and FY2019 by Offense Group



9. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders with conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failure to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or conviction of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses Against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Demographics

The FY2019 sex/child abuse population comprises 4,861 persons--seventeen percent of the total incarcerated population. Males comprise the vast majority of offenders (97%). White offenders constitute 70% of males and 86% of females among this offense group (Table 9.1). These figures are stable from the previous fiscal year. Seventy-one percent of male offenders in this offense group are currently between age 30 and 59 years of age, evenly distributed among the five-year age groups within that range. Female offenders tend to be younger with 69% between ages of 25 to 39 years (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	2	8	10	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	11	1,260	1,271	8.6%	26.6%	26.1%
Hispanic	4	122	126	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%
Native American	1	15	16	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	10	10	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	110	3,318	3,428	85.9%	70.1%	70.5%
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2019

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	-	18	18	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Age 20 To 24	7	193	200	5.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Age 25 To 29	22	445	467	17.2%	9.4%	9.6%
Age 30 To 34	25	502	527	19.5%	10.6%	10.8%
Age 35 To 39	28	560	588	21.9%	11.8%	12.1%
Age 40 To 44	17	595	612	13.3%	12.6%	12.6%
Age 45 To 49	14	585	599	10.9%	12.4%	12.3%
Age 50 To 54	10	551	561	7.8%	11.6%	11.5%
Age 55 To 59	3	552	555	2.3%	11.7%	11.4%
Age 60 To 64	2	343	345	1.6%	7.2%	7.1%
Age 65 To 69	-	189	189	0.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Age 70 And Over	-	200	200	0.0%	4.2%	4.1%
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs and skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory law requires offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2019, seventy-three percent of sex offenders report a HSD/HSE education level with 77% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled; these percentages are higher than for all incarcerated offenders (Tables 9.3). A greater percent of females than males are classified as possessing the highest level of vocational readiness (28% vs 19%, respectively). Yet, a larger percent of women are 'unskilled' or have 'no skills or training' compared to men (31% vs 23%, respectively). A higher percent of incarcerated sex/child abuse offenders than the general institutional population have none or mild mental health problems (81% vs 58%, respectively) (Tables 2.5 and 9.3). A greater percent of males than females are classified as having 'no mental health problems.' The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is double the percent of males (Table 9.3).

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than C-2 custody level until they have completed MOSOP. Thus, it is not surprising that over 90% of sex/child abuse offenders are classified as C-2 and C-3. A large disparity exists between male and female offenders--93% of male offenders are Level II or III custody while these custody levels contain only 65% of the female sex/child abuse offenders (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2019

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	93	3,413	3,506	73.2%	73.1%	73.1%
9-12th Grade	7	249	256	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%
6-8th Grade	4	358	362	3.1%	7.7%	7.5%
4-5th Grade	16	288	304	12.6%	6.2%	6.3%
0-3rd Grade	7	362	369	5.5%	7.8%	7.7%
Unclassified	1	63	64			
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	35	905	940	27.6%	19.4%	19.6%
Skilled	36	1,378	1,414	28.3%	29.5%	29.5%
Semi-skilled	17	1,337	1,354	13.4%	28.6%	28.2%
Unskilled	29	674	703	22.8%	14.4%	14.7%
No Skills or Training	10	376	386	7.9%	8.1%	8.0%
Unclassified	1	63	64			
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	41	2,255	2,296	32.3%	48.3%	47.9%
Mild Impairment	33	1,506	1,539	26.0%	32.2%	32.1%
Clinic Care-Medication	50	835	885	39.4%	17.9%	18.4%
Serious Functional Impairment	3	70	73	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	4	4	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	1	63	64			
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 9.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2019

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	44	307	351	34.6%	6.6%	7.3%
C-2	53	2,694	2,747	41.7%	57.7%	57.3%
C-3	30	1,669	1,699	23.6%	35.7%	35.4%
Unclassified	1	63	64			
Total	128	4,733	4,861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Overall, substance abuse among the sex/child abuse offenders is lower than in the general population (89% vs 70%, respectively) (Tables 2.7 and 9.5). Short-term treatment is the most common interventional need and accounts for 30% of males and 26% of females. (Table 9.5).

Comparison of the current year sex/child abuse offender population to that of FY2014 is only valid for large population groups; therefore, comparisons are limited to black, Hispanic, and white males and also white females. Data show no significant change among black and white males; Hispanic male offenders exhibit an increase of 10%. The white female offender population decreases 7% (Table 9.6); this follows a trend from the previous year--comparison of FY2014 to FY2019 data shows a 21% increase of sex/child abuse offenses among white females.

Table 9.5. Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Substance Abuse Score, June 30, 2019

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	1	510	511	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	42	1,274	1,316	33.1%	30.3%	30.3%
Slight-Requires SA education	27	980	1,007	21.3%	23.3%	23.2%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	33	1,268	1,301	26.0%	30.1%	30.0%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	23	630	653	18.1%	15.0%	15.1%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	2	59	61	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Total	128	4,721	4,849	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes offenders with no assessment

Table 9.6. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/Ethnicity, FY2014 and the FY2019 Cohort

Race/Ethnicity	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	9	10	2	8	10	100.0%	-11.1%	0.0%
Black	13	1,308	1,321	11	1,260	1,271	-15.4%	-3.7%	-3.8%
Hispanic	4	111	115	4	122	126	0.0%	9.9%	9.6%
Native American	-	13	13	1	15	16	0.0%	15.4%	23.1%
Unknown	-	5	5	-	10	10	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	118	3,291	3,409	110	3,318	3,428	-6.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Total	136	4,737	4,873	128	4,733	4,861	-5.9%	-0.1%	-0.2%

Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses

Table 9.7. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated in FY2019

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	558	22.5	11.5%
2	Jackson	552	20.7	11.4%
3	St. Louis Cnty	452	19.1	9.3%
4	Greene	249	16.3	5.1%
5	St. Charles	190	17.9	3.9%
6	Buchanan	130	19.7	2.7%
7	Jasper	127	15.7	2.6%
8	Jefferson	117	16.0	2.4%
9	Clay	106	20.4	2.2%
10	Boone	99	17.9	2.0%
11	St. Francois	98	17.9	2.0%
12	Platte	78	18.5	1.6%
13	Christian	69	16.4	1.4%
14	Phelps	65	17.3	1.3%
15	Cape Girardeau	63	15.8	1.3%
16	Lafayette	56	18.4	1.2%
17	Saline	54	14.7	1.1%
18	Cass	50	18.3	1.0%
19	Johnson	49	17.6	1.0%
20	Warren	49	16.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,211	19.1	66.2%
Total All Other Counties		1,628	15.7	33.6%
Total All Counties		4,849	17.9	99.8%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 9.8. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2019

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	667	19.2	13.8%
2	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	529	11.9	10.9%
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	469	18.8	9.7%
4	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	287	18.4	5.9%
5	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	193	29.0	4.0%
6	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	188	23.8	3.9%
7	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	173	10.3	3.6%
8	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	142	11.1	2.9%
9	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	136	27.1	2.8%
10	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	124	27.2	2.6%
11	566.032-002	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	123	20.3	2.5%
12	566.060-993	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	102	23.4	2.1%
13	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	91	26.3	1.9%
14	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	80	8.1	1.7%
15	566.060-999	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	65	29.7	1.3%
16	566.030-001	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	57	19.2	1.2%
17	566.060-997	SODOMY	57	28.0	1.2%
18	566.060-001	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	53	17.8	1.1%
19	566.030-999	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	49	27.5	1.0%
20	566.030-995	FORCIBLE RAPE	44	30.0	0.9%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	3,629	19.2	75.0%
		Total All Other Offenses	1,130	15.1	23.4%
		Total All Offenses	4,837	18.0	98.4%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex/child abuse offenses in FY2019 show a decrease from the previous year but an 11% decline from ten years ago. Year-by-year differences in the percent of sex/child abuse offenses vary during the last 10 years (from -9.8% to 4.9%). New admissions continue to account for two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses which is higher than the general population rate of 50% (Tables 5.1 and 9.9). From FY2009-19, new prison sentences are the greatest source for admissions (Table 9.9). Five-year trends show stable to minimally decreasing population counts (Table 9.10).

Table 9.9. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution, FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Admission	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
New Admissions	752	757	741	643	692	702	678	647	628	663	593
New Prison Sentences	577	542	558	481	519	536	517	484	488	511	474
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	175	215	183	162	173	166	161	163	140	152	119
Returns from Supervision	295	341	344	336	331	348	376	345	324	324	261
Law Violations	60	62	83	94	76	83	98	107	88	80	74
Technical Violations	235	279	261	242	255	265	278	238	236	244	187
All Admissions	1,047	1,098	1,085	979	1,023	1,050	1,054	992	952	987	854
Percent Change		4.9%	-1.2%	-9.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.4%	-5.9%	-4.0%	3.7%	-13.5%

Prior to July 1, 2008 admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison.

After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision.

Figure 9.1. Ten-year Trends in Admission Type to Prison for Sex and Child Abuse Offenses, FY2009 to FY2019

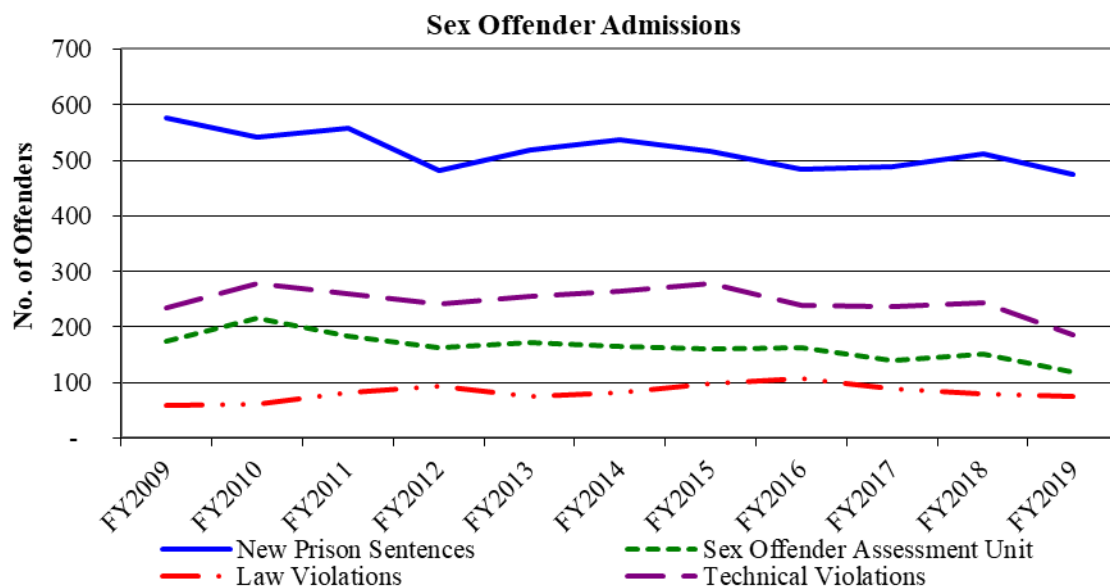


Table 9.10. Annual Percent Change in Admissions for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders in Five-year Intervals, FY2009 to FY2019

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2009-FY2014	FY2014-2019
New Admissions	-1.4%	-3.3%
New Prison Sentences	-1.5%	-2.4%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-1.1%	-6.4%
Returns from Supervision	3.4%	-5.6%
Law Violations	6.7%	-2.3%
Technical violations	2.4%	-6.7%
All Admissions	0.1%	-4.0%

Releases

Sex and child abuse offender releases in FY2019 decrease by 8% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year is releases to parole, followed by discharges (Table 9.11). Releases to probation are for offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 9.11. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2010 to FY2019

Type of Release	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Probations	121	149	145	128	132	143	128	131	123	119
Paroles	394	369	402	379	391	445	426	366	366	398
Conditional Releases	151	160	144	194	213	206	190	183	196	153
Other*	47	39	45	33	41	37	34	38	46	45
Discharges	257	235	275	301	274	264	228	258	272	210
Total Releases	970	952	1,011	1,035	1,051	1,095	1,006	976	1,003	925
Percent Increase		-1.9%	6.2%	2.4%	1.5%	4.2%	-8.1%	-3.0%	2.8%	-7.8%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Incarcerated offenders, convicted of a sex offense as defined in 589.015, RSMo, are required to complete the MOSOP before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve the complete sentence incarcerated.

The top twenty sex/child abuse offenses, based on number of releases, have an overall average time served to first release of 77.6 months, a decrease from the last two years (80.4 months in FY2017; 78.3 months in FY2018). Average percent of sentence served among the top twenty sex/child abuse offenses is 83% higher to percent served for class A, B and C violent offenses and all other sex/child abuse offenses (Tables 7.2 and Table 9.12).

Table 9.12. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2019

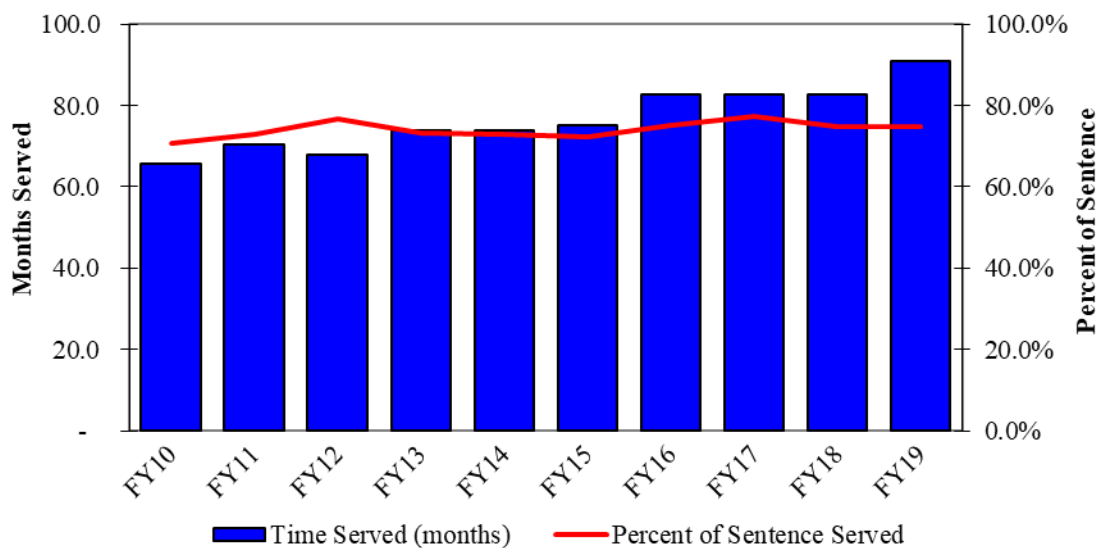
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	85	111.6	81.4	73.0%	29	28	28
2	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	40	82.7	58.4	70.6%	18	10	12
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	40	155.9	125.4	80.5%	16	13	11
4	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	33	103.6	67.3	65.0%	13	15	5
5	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	25	38.5	18.6	48.3%	22	2	1
6	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	23	69.1	35.0	50.7%	19	3	1
7	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	23	42.0	23.2	55.3%	17	5	1
8	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	20	140.9	105.1	74.5%	7	7	6
9	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	18	53.9	27.8	51.5%	11	7	-
10	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	14	48.9	25.1	51.3%	11	1	2
11	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	11	51.0	23.7	46.5%	11	-	-
12	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	10	366.6	246.0	67.1%	4	2	4
13	566.083-001	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD-1ST OFNS	9	46.6	31.7	68.1%	1	6	2
14	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	8	258.4	187.9	72.7%	3	4	1
15	589.425-003	FL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-2ND OFFENS	6	60.2	28.9	48.1%	4	2	-
16	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	6	288.3	220.9	76.6%	1	2	3
17	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	6	183.3	164.8	89.9%	1	-	5
18	566.040-998	SEXUAL ASSAULT	6	87.7	73.0	83.2%	2	1	3
19	566.060-997	SODOMY	6	271.3	260.6	96.0%	2	1	3
20	566.070-998	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	6	70.5	64.2	91.1%	1	1	4
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			395	108.6	77.6	71.4%	193	110	92
Total All Other Offense First Releases			74	221.1	184.1	83.3%	21	35	36
Total All Offense First Releases			487	121.7	90.9	74.7%	214	145	128

Examination of the last ten years shows that since FY2012 the aggregate sentence length, overall, rises. FY2019 data contain the highest aggregate sentence length of 121.7 months (Table 9.13). The percent of time served remains fairly consistent with a range from 71-77% (Fig. 9.2). The largest release types in FY2019 are for parole, then conditional or administrative, and least for discharge (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13. Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2010 to FY2019

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2010	467	93.1	65.7	70.6%	40.3%	29.6%	30.2%
FY2011	486	96.5	70.5	73.0%	41.6%	25.7%	32.7%
FY2012	527	88.4	67.8	76.7%	36.1%	30.7%	33.2%
FY2013	552	101.2	74.0	73.2%	37.1%	32.4%	30.4%
FY2014	572	101.2	73.9	73.0%	41.1%	31.5%	27.4%
FY2015	556	103.5	75.0	72.4%	44.4%	32.2%	23.4%
FY2016	476	109.9	82.6	75.1%	41.4%	31.1%	27.5%
FY2017	480	107.0	82.8	77.4%	36.3%	32.3%	31.5%
FY2018	426	110.3	82.6	74.9%	43.2%	31.0%	25.8%
FY2019	487	121.7	90.9	74.7%	43.9%	29.8%	26.3%

Figure 9.2. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders Released from an Adult Institution, FY2010 to FY2019



Recidivism of Sex Offenders

Since FY2010, the percent of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP is less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). Most sex offenders, who are convicted of a new offense, are convicted of a non-sex offense. Recidivism for new sex offense is very low (average of 1.6% at 5-years) (Table 9.15). Sex offender recidivism over ten years shows rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one and three years after release, with a greater and continuing rate of increase after three years (Fig. 9.4). This is in contrast to general offender recidivism where rates seem to level off significantly after two years. The ten-year trend for all sex offenders returning for new sex offense conviction is somewhat different in that the percent return rises steadily to the third year, then increases at a greater rate (Fig. 9.4).

Table 9.14. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2010 to FY2019 to First New Conviction by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2010	233	0.9	0.9	3.0	6.4	12.0
FY2011	231	0.4	1.7	3.0	5.6	12.6
FY2012	244	-	0.4	5.7	11.5	19.3
FY2013	270	-	0.7	3.0	6.3	9.6
FY2014	296	0.3	0.7	3.7	7.4	12.3
FY2015	286	-	-	1.4	4.5	-
FY2016	257	-	1.2	3.1	5.8	-
FY2017	219	-	0.9	2.3	-	-
FY2018	230	-	0.4	-	-	-
FY2019	223	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,489	0.2	0.8	3.1	6.8	13.1
Failed or Refused						
FY2010	156	1.3	1.3	5.8	7.1	17.3
FY2011	168	-	0.6	6.5	11.3	19.6
FY2012	203	1.0	2.5	5.9	9.9	15.8
FY2013	173	-	1.2	8.7	13.9	23.1
FY2014	167	0.6	2.4	7.2	9.0	15.6
FY2015	144	0.7	2.1	6.9	10.4	-
FY2016	132	0.8	0.8	6.1	9.2	-
FY2017	151	-	4.0	11.3	-	-
FY2018	114	1.8	3.5	-	-	-
FY2019	125	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,533	0.6	2.0	7.3	10.2	18.2
AVERAGE		0.3	1.2	4.7	8.1	15.2

Table 9.15. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2010 to FY2019 to First New Sex Offense Conviction by Fiscal Year

Completed MOSOP	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2010	233	-	-	-	0.4	1.7
FY2011	231	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
FY2012	244	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.6
FY2013	270	-	-	0.4	0.7	1.9
FY2014	296	-	-	0.3	1.0	1.7
FY2015	286	-	-	0.7	1.7	-
FY2016	257	-	0.4	1.2	1.9	-
FY2017	219	-	-	-	-	-
FY2018	230	-	-	-	-	-
FY2019	223	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,489	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6
Failed or Refused						
FY2010	156	-	-	-	-	2.6
FY2011	168	-	-	0.6	1.2	4.8
FY2012	203	-	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.9
FY2013	173	-	-	0.6	1.7	3.5
FY2014	167	-	-	2.4	2.4	4.8
FY2015	144	-	-	1.4	2.1	-
FY2016	132	-	-	0.8	0.8	-
FY2017	151	-	-	2.0	-	-
FY2018	114	-	0.9	-	-	-
FY2019	125	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,533	-	0.1	1.1	1.5	4.2
AVERAGE		0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.6

Figure 9.3. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex Offenders on First Release from an Institution to First New Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2010 to FY2019

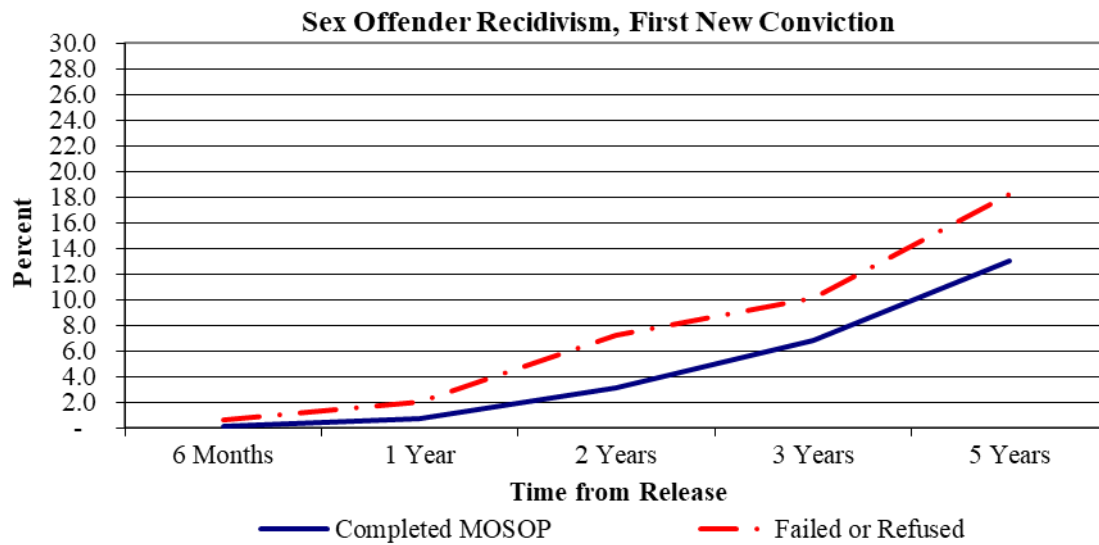
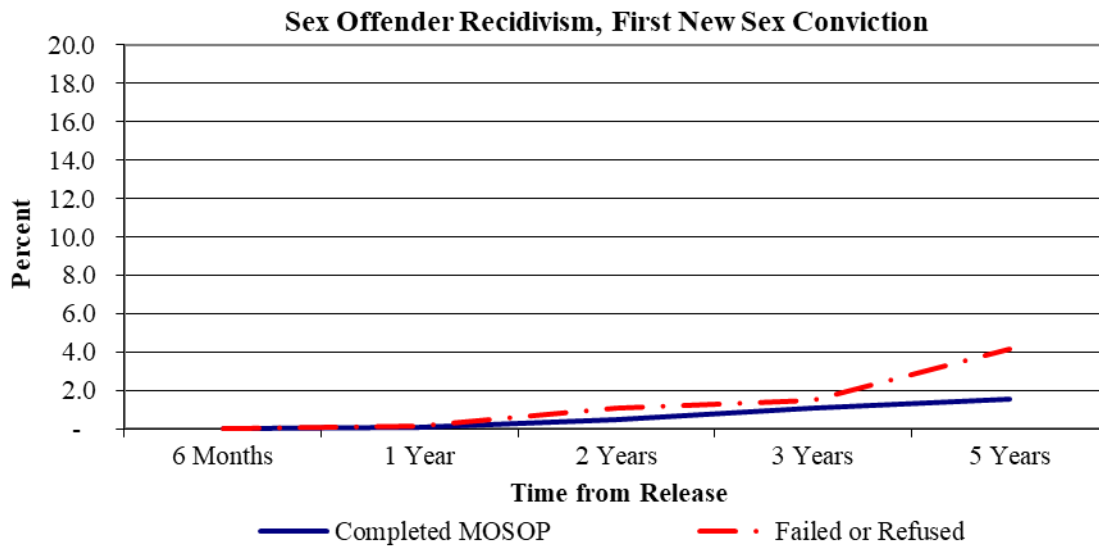


Figure 9.4. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex offenders on First Release to First New Sex Offense Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2010 to FY2019



10. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri, following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes, took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2019), fifty executions occurred; FY2019 saw no executions.

The statistics counts offenders with a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984 or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984 as equivalent offenses. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

Data from FY2019 show 23 offenders awaiting execution and 36 admitted with a sentences of life without parole. In FY2019, no offender enter incarceration with a death sentence. Death sentence admissions have decreased since first enactment of the law and remain between zero and three offenders per year since FY2001. The number of persons with life without parole admissions varies, ranging from 14 to 49 offenders per year during the last 20 years (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome, FY2000 to FY2019

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2000	79	3	49	6	55	10.9%
FY2001	65	7	39	2	41	4.9%
FY2002	61	7	44	3	47	6.4%
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	-	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	-	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	-	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	32	1	33	3.0%
FY2012	47	-	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	-	36	-	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	-	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	20	-	20	0.0%
FY2018	25	-	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	-	36	-	36	0.0%
TOTAL		50	654	30	684	4.4%

The twenty-year trend for Murder 1st degree sentences with life without parole shows a quadrennial decrease since 2001. Both sentences of life without parole and death decrease overall since FY2000 (Fig. 10.1). From FY2000 to FY2019, black offenders have received 52% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, black offenders receive a lower percentage of the death sentences than white offenders (30% and 70%, respectively) (Table 10.2).

Figure 10.1. Twenty-year Trends in Murder 1st Degree by Sentence Type, FY2000 to FY2019

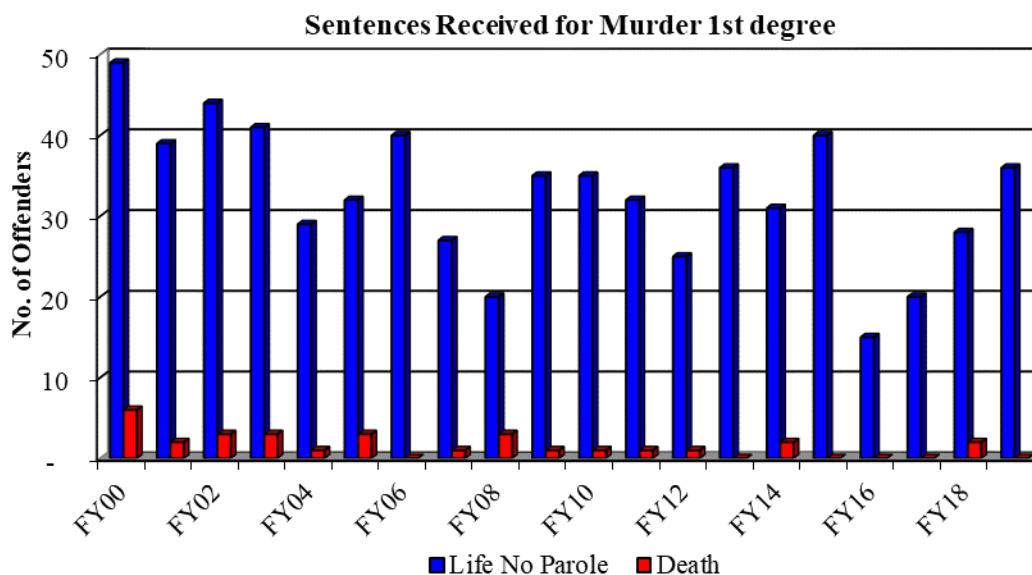


Table 10.2. Twenty-year Total for Murder 1st Degree, by Race/Ethnicity and by Sentence Type, FY2000 to FY2019

Race/Ethnicity	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-
Black	357	9	366	2.5%	18
Hispanic	13	-	13	0.0%	-
Native American	7	-	7	0.0%	-
Unknown	1	-	1	0.0%	-
White	273	21	294	7.1%	32
Total	654	30	684	4.4%	50

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, interstate offenders, and offenders supervised in community release centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2019 is slightly more than double the institutional population (61,338 vs 28,172, respectively) (Tables 11.1 and 2.1). The male supervised population is 1½ times larger than the institutional male population; the number of females on supervision are 5½ times greater than the incarcerated female population. This leads to a ratio of one female for every nine males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision. Supervised black and white females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percentages of the incarcerated population (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). For the supervised male population however, the percent of white males is higher and percent of black males is lower than in the incarcerated population. In comparing the parole and probation population, the percent of white females is similar for parole and probation. This is not true in comparing the male probationers and parolees. White males occur as a greater percentage of male probationers (73.9%) than male parolees (68.5%). For black males the reverse occurs with a lesser percent of probationers (23.4%) than parolees (29.7%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	10	33	43	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	327	4,459	4,786	9.9%	29.7%	26.1%
Hispanic	83	185	268	2.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Native American	23	36	59	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	-	15	15	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,847	10,302	13,149	86.5%	68.5%	71.8%
Total	3,290	15,030	18,320	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	39	109	148	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Black	1,670	7,147	8,817	13.4%	23.4%	20.5%
Hispanic	218	541	759	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Native American	48	80	128	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	23	76	99	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
White	10,509	22,558	33,067	84.0%	73.9%	76.9%
Total	12,507	30,511	43,018	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	49	142	191	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,997	11,606	13,603	12.6%	25.5%	22.2%
Hispanic	301	726	1,027	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Native American	71	116	187	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	23	91	114	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
White	13,356	32,860	46,216	84.5%	72.2%	75.3%
Total	15,797	45,541	61,338	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11.2 presents current age data on the offenders under field supervision. Both female and male parolees have a similar age distribution as the incarcerated population. (Tables 2.2 and 11.2). The distribution of ages for the probation population is similar to the incarcerated population.

Table 11.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2019

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	1	16	17	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	135	841	976	4.1%	5.6%	5.3%
	Age 25 To 29	571	2,428	2,999	17.4%	16.2%	16.4%
	Age 30 To 34	700	2,750	3,450	21.3%	18.3%	18.8%
	Age 35 To 39	718	2,587	3,305	21.8%	17.2%	18.0%
	Age 40 To 44	449	1,886	2,335	13.6%	12.5%	12.7%
	Age 45 To 49	325	1,536	1,861	9.9%	10.2%	10.2%
	Age 50 To 54	190	1,092	1,282	5.8%	7.3%	7.0%
	Age 55 To 59	119	969	1,088	3.6%	6.4%	5.9%
	Age 60 To 64	53	546	599	1.6%	3.6%	3.3%
	Age 65 To 69	21	230	251	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%
	Age 70 And Over	8	149	157	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%
	Total	3,290	15,030	18,320	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	4	26	30	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 18 To 19	108	548	656	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%
	Age 20 To 24	1,340	4,000	5,340	10.7%	13.1%	12.4%
	Age 25 To 29	2,247	5,269	7,516	18.0%	17.3%	17.5%
	Age 30 To 34	2,412	5,039	7,451	19.3%	16.5%	17.3%
	Age 35 To 39	2,117	4,616	6,733	16.9%	15.1%	15.7%
	Age 40 To 44	1,542	3,382	4,924	12.3%	11.1%	11.4%
	Age 45 To 49	1,092	2,623	3,715	8.7%	8.6%	8.6%
	Age 50 To 54	771	1,984	2,755	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%
	Age 55 To 59	525	1,662	2,187	4.2%	5.4%	5.1%
	Age 60 To 64	248	874	1,122	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%
	Age 65 To 69	73	313	386	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%
	Age 70 And Over	28	174	202	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
	Total	12,507	30,511	43,018	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Need Scores)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offender's prior history and current interaction with the community and is derived from the Need Score results. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment also completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for law (new offenses), technical violations, social, employment and substance abuse. The social score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial issues.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2019 is shown by the level of supervision. Offenders in community release centers are not included in the Need Score assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is also conducted since its introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

Law scores are based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers (79%) have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions; fewer offenders have no violations in the previous six months (55%) (Table 11.4). No gender differences are noted in law or technical scores. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Employment score among the field population varies by gender and supervision group. Among parolees, roughly half of females and 60% of males have some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage is greater for probationers with approximately 60% of females and two-thirds of males are employed in some capacity (Table 11.4).

The percent of parolees and probationers exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior is similar (approximately 2/3 of those on field supervision). In drug/alcohol usage, no observable differences exist between probationers and parolees (Table 11.4).

SACA scores differ between parolees and probationers. Parolees need more treatment than probationers. The most common classification is "significant" substance abuse (requiring 6-month treatment), 19,252 individuals; this is closely followed by a score of "moderate" requiring short term treatment, 18,277 persons (Table 11.5). Regardless of supervision type, females need 6-month drug treatment more than males while more males than female require short term treatment. Among parolees, fewer females are without substance abuse issues than males. In the case of probationers, a slightly greater percent of females than males are classified as having no substance abuse.

Table 11.4. Need Score Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2019

Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,584	11,514	14,098	79.7%	78.2%	78.4%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	173	847	1,020	5.3%	5.8%	5.7%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	484	2,369	2,853	14.9%	16.1%	15.9%
Parole Total	3,241	14,730	17,971	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,829	22,921	32,750	81.4%	78.2%	79.1%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	644	1,891	2,535	5.3%	6.4%	6.1%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,608	4,511	6,119	13.3%	15.4%	14.8%
Probation Total	12,081	29,323	41,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,825	8,324	10,149	56.3%	56.5%	56.5%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	268	1,384	1,652	8.3%	9.4%	9.2%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	1,148	5,022	6,170	35.4%	34.1%	34.3%
Parole Total	3,241	14,730	17,971	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	7,006	16,244	23,250	58.0%	55.4%	56.2%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,170	3,127	4,297	9.7%	10.7%	10.4%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	3,905	9,952	13,857	32.3%	33.9%	33.5%
Probation Total	12,081	29,323	41,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Problem	238	1,068	1,306	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	872	3,964	4,836	26.9%	26.9%	26.9%
Problem Requiring Intervention	2,131	9,698	11,829	65.8%	65.8%	65.8%
Parole Total	3,241	14,730	17,971	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Problem	869	2,209	3,078	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	3,335	7,776	11,111	27.6%	26.5%	26.8%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,877	19,338	27,215	65.2%	65.9%	65.7%
Probation Total	12,081	29,323	41,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (continued)

Needs Analysis Score Components

Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	701	4,387	5,088	21.6%	29.8%	28.3%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	919	3,840	4,759	28.4%	26.1%	26.5%
Unemployed	1,621	6,503	8,124	50.0%	44.1%	45.2%
Parole Total	3,241	14,730	17,971	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	3,304	10,875	14,179	27.3%	37.1%	34.2%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	4,003	8,738	12,741	33.1%	29.8%	30.8%
Unemployed	4,774	9,710	14,484	39.5%	33.1%	35.0%
Probation Total	12,081	29,323	41,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	2,083	9,695	11,778	64.3%	65.8%	65.5%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	251	1,322	1,573	7.7%	9.0%	8.8%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	907	3,713	4,620	28.0%	25.2%	25.7%
Parole Total	3,241	14,730	17,971	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,726	18,663	26,389	64.0%	63.6%	63.7%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,337	3,327	4,664	11.1%	11.3%	11.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	3,018	7,333	10,351	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Probation Total	12,081	29,323	41,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment Level of Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2019

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	40	135	175	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	144	898	1,042	4.4%	6.0%	5.7%
Slight-Requires SA education	157	1,396	1,553	4.8%	9.4%	8.6%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	593	4,425	5,018	18.2%	29.7%	27.7%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,810	6,349	8,159	55.7%	42.6%	45.0%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	546	1,827	2,373	16.8%	12.3%	13.1%
Parole Total	3,290	15,030	18,320	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Assessment	3,119	3,901	7,020	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	1,190	2,827	4,017	12.7%	10.6%	11.2%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,292	4,266	5,558	13.8%	16.0%	15.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,291	9,968	13,259	35.1%	37.5%	36.8%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	3,067	8,026	11,093	32.7%	30.2%	30.8%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	548	1,523	2,071	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%
Probation Total	12,507	30,511	43,018	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 12.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases on June 30, 2019

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,615	11.6	8.8%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,245	8.8	6.8%
3	Greene	804	7.5	4.4%
4	Jackson	799	10.4	4.4%
5	St. Charles	671	7.6	3.7%
6	St. Francois	528	7.6	2.9%
7	Jefferson	484	7.0	2.6%
8	Clay	460	5.7	2.5%
9	Buchanan	444	6.1	2.4%
10	Boone	411	7.1	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	352	5.7	1.9%
12	Lafayette	322	7.4	1.8%
13	Butler	274	6.1	1.5%
14	Dunklin	251	6.2	1.4%
15	Scott	240	6.5	1.3%
16	Warren	235	7.7	1.3%
17	Franklin	232	5.5	1.3%
18	Phelps	231	7.1	1.3%
19	Pettis	230	6.0	1.3%
20	Laclede	219	6.5	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		10,047	8.1	54.8%
Total All Other Counties		8,273	5.6	45.2%
Total All Counties		18,320	7.0	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	Greene	143	6.5	4.3%
2	St. Francois	137	7.2	4.2%
3	St. Louis Cnty	125	5.9	3.8%
4	St. Charles	117	6.2	3.6%
5	St. Louis City	101	9.0	3.1%
6	Jefferson	93	6.1	2.8%
7	Cape Girardeau	90	4.7	2.7%
8	Buchanan	81	5.7	2.5%
9	Lafayette	79	7.3	2.4%
10	Butler	77	5.6	2.3%
11	Boone	76	4.9	2.3%
12	Clay	76	4.7	2.3%
13	Livingston	60	6.6	1.8%
14	Dunklin	55	5.9	1.7%
15	Jackson	55	5.7	1.7%
16	Stoddard	55	6.1	1.7%
17	Warren	55	6.7	1.7%
18	Laclede	54	5.9	1.6%
19	Pulaski	54	4.9	1.6%
20	Washington	51	7.0	1.6%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,634	6.2	49.7%
Total All Other Counties		1,656	5.0	50.3%
Total All Counties		3,290	5.6	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,514	11.8	10.1%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,120	9.2	7.5%
3	Jackson	744	10.8	5.0%
4	Greene	661	7.7	4.4%
5	St. Charles	554	7.9	3.7%
6	Jefferson	391	7.3	2.6%
7	St. Francois	391	7.8	2.6%
8	Clay	384	5.9	2.6%
9	Buchanan	363	6.3	2.4%
10	Boone	335	7.7	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	262	6.1	1.7%
12	Lafayette	243	7.4	1.6%
13	Butler	197	6.3	1.3%
14	Dunklin	196	6.3	1.3%
15	Scott	194	6.8	1.3%
16	Franklin	187	5.7	1.2%
17	Pettis	186	6.1	1.2%
18	Phelps	185	7.4	1.2%
19	Warren	180	8.0	1.2%
20	Platte	173	6.2	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		8,460	8.5	56.3%
Total All Other Counties		6,570	5.7	43.7%
Total All Counties		15,030	7.3	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers on June 30, 2019

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	4,157	4.5	9.7%
2	Jackson	2,243	3.3	5.2%
3	St. Louis City	2,090	3.6	4.9%
4	Greene	1,966	4.8	4.6%
5	St. Charles	1,848	4.6	4.3%
6	Jefferson	1,304	4.9	3.0%
7	Boone	1,049	4.6	2.4%
8	Clay	782	5.0	1.8%
9	Franklin	767	5.0	1.8%
10	Christian	748	4.8	1.7%
11	Jasper	662	4.7	1.5%
12	Cape Girardeau	643	4.9	1.5%
13	Taney	591	4.9	1.4%
14	St. Francois	558	5.0	1.3%
15	Cole	549	4.8	1.3%
16	Dunklin	533	4.8	1.2%
17	Phelps	533	5.0	1.2%
18	Scott	531	4.8	1.2%
19	Buchanan	514	3.9	1.2%
20	Cass	503	4.6	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		22,571	4.5	52.5%
Total All Other Counties		20,447	4.7	47.5%
Total All Counties		43,018	4.6	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	1,092	4.5	8.7%
2	St. Charles	527	4.7	4.2%
3	Greene	526	4.9	4.2%
4	Jackson	464	3.1	3.7%
5	Jefferson	397	4.9	3.2%
6	St. Louis City	359	3.7	2.9%
7	Boone	253	4.5	2.0%
8	Cape Girardeau	238	4.9	1.9%
9	Clay	218	5.0	1.7%
10	Christian	216	4.8	1.7%
11	Franklin	216	5.0	1.7%
12	Phelps	196	5.0	1.6%
13	Dunklin	189	4.9	1.5%
14	Scott	186	4.8	1.5%
15	Taney	186	4.9	1.5%
16	St. Francois	177	4.9	1.4%
17	Pulaski	175	5.0	1.4%
18	Jasper	173	4.8	1.4%
19	Warren	173	4.8	1.4%
20	Cole	166	4.8	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,127	4.6	49.0%
Total All Other Counties		6,380	4.7	51.0%
Total All Counties		12,507	4.6	100.0%

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	3,065	4.5	10.0%
2	Jackson	1,779	3.3	5.8%
3	St. Louis City	1,731	3.6	5.7%
4	Greene	1,440	4.8	4.7%
5	St. Charles	1,321	4.6	4.3%
6	Jefferson	907	4.8	3.0%
7	Boone	796	4.6	2.6%
8	Clay	564	5.0	1.8%
9	Franklin	551	5.0	1.8%
10	Christian	532	4.8	1.7%
11	Jasper	489	4.7	1.6%
12	Cape Girardeau	405	4.9	1.3%
13	Taney	405	4.9	1.3%
14	Cass	392	4.5	1.3%
15	Cole	383	4.8	1.3%
16	St. Francois	381	5.0	1.2%
17	Lawrence	360	5.0	1.2%
18	Buchanan	354	3.8	1.2%
19	Scott	345	4.8	1.1%
20	Dunklin	344	4.8	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		16,544	4.4	54.2%
Total All Other Counties		13,967	4.7	45.8%
Total All Counties		30,511	4.6	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.3. Number of Offenders on Probation and Average Terms for All Missouri Counties and Out-of-state on June 30, 2019

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2019							
County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	2,386	3.3	5.5%	Livingston	104	5.2	0.2%
Adair	211	4.7	0.5%	Macon	130	4.8	0.3%
Andrew	84	3.7	0.2%	Madison	105	5.0	0.2%
Atchison	29	5.1	0.1%	Maries	53	5.0	0.1%
Audrain	389	4.5	0.9%	Marion	296	5.0	0.7%
Barry	366	4.8	0.9%	Mcdonald	175	5.0	0.4%
Barton	79	5.1	0.2%	Mercer	15	5.0	0.0%
Bates	255	5.0	0.6%	Miller	337	4.8	0.8%
Benton	200	5.0	0.5%	Mississippi	213	4.7	0.5%
Bollinger	125	5.0	0.3%	Moniteau	135	4.9	0.3%
Boone	1,049	4.6	2.4%	Monroe	74	4.9	0.2%
Buchanan	514	3.9	1.2%	Montgomery	223	4.8	0.5%
Butler	455	5.0	1.1%	Morgan	390	5.0	0.9%
Caldwell	56	5.0	0.1%	New Madrid	359	4.9	0.8%
Callaway	380	4.7	0.9%	Newton	287	4.9	0.7%
Camden	436	5.0	1.0%	Nodaway	109	5.0	0.3%
Cape Girardeau	643	4.9	1.5%	Oregon	32	3.9	0.1%
Carroll	101	5.0	0.2%	Osage	64	4.9	0.1%
Carter	49	4.9	0.1%	Ozark	79	4.7	0.2%
Cass	503	4.6	1.2%	Pemiscot	204	4.9	0.5%
Cedar	69	5.1	0.2%	Perry	178	4.9	0.4%
Chariton	49	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	322	4.8	0.7%
Christian	748	4.8	1.7%	Phelps	533	5.0	1.2%
Clark	76	5.0	0.2%	Pike	173	4.7	0.4%
Clay	782	5.0	1.8%	Platte	373	4.8	0.9%
Clinton	93	5.0	0.2%	Polk	333	4.9	0.8%
Cole	549	4.8	1.3%	Pulaski	452	5.0	1.1%
Cooper	216	4.8	0.5%	Putnam	38	5.0	0.1%
Crawford	363	5.0	0.8%	Ralls	60	5.0	0.1%
Dade	93	5.0	0.2%	Randolph	268	5.0	0.6%
Dallas	96	5.0	0.2%	Ray	248	4.9	0.6%
Davies	42	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	71	4.9	0.2%
Dekalb	56	5.1	0.1%	Ripley	149	5.0	0.3%
Dent	144	5.0	0.3%	Saline	316	4.9	0.7%
Douglas	188	4.9	0.4%	Schuyler	16	5.0	0.0%
Dunklin	533	4.8	1.2%	Scotland	26	5.0	0.1%
Franklin	767	5.0	1.8%	Scott	531	4.8	1.2%
Gasconade	111	5.0	0.3%	Shannon	41	3.8	0.1%
Gentry	57	4.9	0.1%	Shelby	61	5.0	0.1%
Greene	1,966	4.8	4.6%	St. Charles	1848	4.6	4.3%
Grundy	114	5.0	0.3%	St. Clair	205	5.0	0.5%
Harrison	92	5.0	0.2%	St. Francois	558	5.0	1.3%
Henry	367	5.0	0.9%	St. Louis City	2090	3.6	4.9%
Hickory	80	5.0	0.2%	St. Louis Cnty	4157	4.5	9.7%
Holt	20	5.0	0.0%	Ste. Genevieve	157	5.0	0.4%
Howard	85	4.9	0.2%	Stoddard	364	4.8	0.8%
Howell	318	4.1	0.7%	Stone	269	4.8	0.6%
Iron	83	5.0	0.2%	Sullivan	41	4.9	0.1%
Jackson	2,243	3.3	5.2%	Taney	591	4.9	1.4%
Jasper	662	4.7	1.5%	Texas	328	4.8	0.8%
Jefferson	1,304	4.9	3.0%	Vernon	288	5.0	0.7%
Johnson	340	5.0	0.8%	Warren	472	4.6	1.1%
Knox	13	4.6	0.0%	Washington	191	4.7	0.4%
Laclede	500	5.0	1.2%	Wayne	231	4.9	0.5%
Lafayette	425	4.9	1.0%	Webster	394	5.0	0.9%
Lawrence	500	5.0	1.2%	Worth	8	5.0	0.0%
Lewis	88	5.0	0.2%	Wright	300	5.0	0.7%
Lincoln	307	4.6	0.7%	Total All Counties	43018	4.6	100.0%
Linn	104	4.9	0.2%				

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2019, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses and female offenders for drug offenses. For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses compose a larger percent than among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. The percentage of probationer supervised for DWI offenses is 1½ greater than among parolees. Again, this is as expected; DWI offenders may also be sentenced to 120-day or long-term treatment programs rather than prison sentences. Average probation terms are similar for males and females, but among parolees males tend to have noticeably longer term lengths than females for violent, sex/child abuse, and drug offenses (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Supervised Offenders in Each Offense Group on June 30, 2019

Supervised Offenders by Offense Group, June 30, 2019

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	330	3,454	3,784	10.0%	23.0%	20.7%
	Sex and Child Abuse	77	1,080	1,157	2.3%	7.2%	6.3%
	Nonviolent	1,261	5,384	6,645	38.3%	35.8%	36.3%
	Drug	1,575	4,652	6,227	47.9%	31.0%	34.0%
	DWI	47	460	507	1.4%	3.1%	2.8%
	Total	3,290	15,030	18,320	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	1,019	4,895	5,914	8.1%	16.0%	13.7%
	Sex and Child Abuse	214	932	1,146	1.7%	3.1%	2.7%
	Nonviolent	4,848	12,529	17,377	38.8%	41.1%	40.4%
	Drug	6,197	10,775	16,972	49.5%	35.3%	39.5%
	DWI	229	1,380	1,609	1.8%	4.5%	3.7%
	Total	12,507	30,511	43,018	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentences by Offense Group on June 30, 2019**Average Sentence or Term (yrs) of Supervised Offenders,
June 30, 2019**

	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	7.9	10.8	10.5
	Sex and Child Abuse	6.4	9.2	9.0
	Nonviolent	4.9	5.2	5.1
	Drug	5.7	6.9	6.6
	DWI	6.1	5.8	5.9
	Total	5.6	7.3	7.0
Probation	Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.2	4.8	4.7
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6
	Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
	DWI	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Total	4.6	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

Among all subgroups of probationers, the twenty most populous offenses make up 69-79% of all probation offenses (Tables 12.7 – 12.10). Among parolees, the top twenty offenses comprise a range (61-74%). The top offense for parolees and probationers is felony possession of a controlled substance (195.202 or 579.015, RSMo) (Tables 12.6), while the top one for incarcerated population is felony robbery 1st degree (569.020, RSMo) (Table 3.9).

Table 12.6. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2019**Top Twenty Offenses of Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2019****All Offenders on Parole**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,189	5.8	18.3%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,457	9.6	8.4%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,382	5.9	7.9%
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	650	5.1	3.7%
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	638	3.7	3.7%
6	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	627	9.6	3.6%
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	553	6.0	3.2%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	474	5.3	2.7%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	446	5.5	2.6%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	433	8.7	2.5%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	418	6.3	2.4%
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	355	5.1	2.0%
13	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	350	16.1	2.0%
14	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	284	27.3	1.6%
15	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	179	7.9	1.0%
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	177	3.5	1.0%
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	155	3.7	0.9%
18	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	146	5.8	0.8%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	144	9.8	0.8%
20	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	137	5.6	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			12,194	7.2	69.9%
Total All Other Offenses			5,255	7.7	30.1%
Total All Offenses			17,449	7.4	100.0%

All Offenders on Probation

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	6,622	4.6	16.3%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	6,267	4.8	15.4%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,446	4.9	3.6%
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,343	4.8	3.3%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,253	4.8	3.1%
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1,170	4.8	2.9%
7	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	924	4.6	2.3%
8	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	872	4.8	2.1%
9	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	788	4.4	1.9%
10	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	786	4.5	1.9%
11	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	692	5.0	1.7%
12	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	669	4.7	1.6%
13	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	620	4.8	1.5%
14	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	579	5.0	1.4%
15	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	576	4.7	1.4%
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	568	4.7	1.4%
17	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	513	4.6	1.3%
18	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	500	4.8	1.2%
19	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	475	4.8	1.2%
20	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	470	4.8	1.2%
Total Top 20 Offenses			27,133	4.7	66.8%
Total All Other Offenses			13,497	4.5	33.2%
Total All Offenses			40,630	4.7	100.0%

Table 12.7. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2019

Top Twenty Offenses of Female Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2019

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	913	5.3	28.7%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	277	8.6	8.7%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	272	5.1	8.6%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	197	5.5	6.2%
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	177	3.4	5.6%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	123	5.8	3.9%
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	63	4.7	2.0%
8	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	60	8.2	1.9%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	59	5.8	1.9%
10	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	59	3.8	1.9%
11	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	51	4.7	1.6%
12	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	45	4.6	1.4%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	43	7.5	1.4%
14	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	31	5.6	1.0%
15	570.030-013	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	31	6.0	1.0%
16	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	29	5.9	0.9%
17	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	26	2.7	0.8%
18	195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	19	5.0	0.6%
19	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	24	5.0	0.8%
20	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	20	3.4	0.6%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,519	5.6	79.2%
Total All Other Offenses			660	6.7	20.8%
Total All Offenses			3,179	5.8	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	2,589	4.7	21.9%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,371	4.8	20.0%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	674	4.9	5.7%
4	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	418	4.8	3.5%
5	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	405	4.9	3.4%
6	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	301	4.5	2.5%
7	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	259	4.9	2.2%
8	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	240	5.1	2.0%
9	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	224	4.8	1.9%
10	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	200	4.7	1.7%
11	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	166	4.5	1.4%
12	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	141	4.8	1.2%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	128	4.7	1.1%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	114	4.9	1.0%
15	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	107	4.9	0.9%
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	100	4.9	0.8%
17	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERTY UND	99	4.8	0.8%
18	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	94	4.8	0.8%
19	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	92	4.6	0.8%
20	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	86	5.0	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,808	4.8	74.4%
Total All Other Offenses			3,032	4.6	25.6%
Total All Offenses			11,840	4.7	100.0%

Table 12.8. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2019**Top Twenty Offenses of Male Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2019**

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,276	6.1	15.9%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,185	5.9	8.3%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,180	9.8	8.3%
4	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	567	9.7	4.0%
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	461	3.8	3.2%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	430	6.1	3.0%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	422	5.5	3.0%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	411	5.4	2.9%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	390	8.8	2.7%
10	570.090-001	FORGERY	378	5.2	2.6%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	359	6.3	2.5%
12	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	341	16.2	2.4%
13	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	304	5.2	2.1%
14	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	265	27.3	1.9%
15	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	163	7.9	1.1%
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	157	3.5	1.1%
17	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	143	9.8	1.0%
18	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	139	3.7	1.0%
19	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	134	5.8	0.9%
20	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	133	5.6	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,838	7.5	68.9%
Total All Other Offenses			4,432	8.1	31.1%
Total All Offenses			14,270	7.7	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	4,033	4.5	14.1%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,896	4.7	13.7%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,041	4.9	3.6%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	994	4.8	3.5%
5	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	752	4.7	2.6%
6	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	731	4.8	2.6%
7	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	700	4.6	2.5%
8	570.090-001	FORGERY	669	4.8	2.3%
9	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	635	5.0	2.2%
10	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	622	4.4	2.2%
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	560	4.8	2.0%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	526	4.7	1.8%
13	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	507	4.7	1.8%
14	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	485	4.6	1.7%
15	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	469	4.7	1.6%
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	424	4.8	1.5%
17	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	386	4.8	1.4%
18	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	385	4.6	1.3%
19	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	384	4.6	1.3%
20	565.076-002	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGREE - 1	378	2.0	1.3%
Total Top 20 Offenses			18,577	4.6	65.1%
Total All Other Offenses			9,963	4.6	34.9%
Total All Offenses			28,540	4.6	100.0%

Table 12.9. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Black Offenders on June 30, 2019**Top Twenty Offenses of Black Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2019**

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	539	7.3	12.0%
2	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	386	9.7	8.6%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	372	10.1	8.3%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	292	6.7	6.5%
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	258	16.3	5.7%
6	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	175	27.4	3.9%
7	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	151	9.9	3.4%
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	147	6.7	3.3%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	124	5.9	2.8%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	96	5.7	2.1%
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	91	6.7	2.0%
12	570.090-001	FORGERY	90	5.3	2.0%
13	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	71	6.0	1.6%
14	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	62	15.3	1.4%
15	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	61	4.2	1.4%
16	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	58	12.3	1.3%
17	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	58	20.0	1.3%
18	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	56	4.7	1.2%
19	195.223-001	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	55	13.9	1.2%
20	565.003-999	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	54	30.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,196	10.5	71.0%
Total All Other Offenses			1,306	8.5	29.0%
Total All Offenses			4,502	9.9	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	859	4.3	10.5%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	785	3.9	9.6%
3	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	337	4.6	4.1%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	335	4.6	4.1%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	245	4.5	3.0%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	245	4.7	3.0%
7	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	238	5.0	2.9%
8	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	220	4.1	2.7%
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	195	4.9	2.4%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	171	4.5	2.1%
11	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	159	4.4	1.9%
12	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	154	3.9	1.9%
13	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	153	4.0	1.9%
14	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	149	4.4	1.8%
15	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	136	4.5	1.7%
16	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	129	4.7	1.6%
17	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	126	4.2	1.5%
18	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	121	4.0	1.5%
19	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	118	4.2	1.4%
20	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	118	4.1	1.4%
Total Top 20 Offenses			4,993	4.3	61.2%
Total All Other Offenses			3,168	4.3	38.8%
Total All Offenses			8,161	4.3	100.0%

Table 12.10. Top Twenty Offenses among Supervised White, Native American and Asian Offenders on June 30, 2019

Top Twenty Offenses of White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2019

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,650	5.6	20.5%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,090	5.6	8.4%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,085	9.4	8.4%
4	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	577	3.6	4.5%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	560	5.1	4.3%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	462	5.9	3.6%
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	378	5.2	2.9%
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	322	5.3	2.5%
9	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	299	5.2	2.3%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	282	8.1	2.2%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	271	6.1	2.1%
12	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	241	9.3	1.9%
13	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	173	7.9	1.3%
14	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	143	3.5	1.1%
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	140	3.7	1.1%
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	135	5.8	1.0%
17	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	130	9.9	1.0%
18	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	113	3.6	0.9%
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	109	27.1	0.8%
20	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	105	5.5	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,265	6.3	71.6%
Total All Other Offenses			3,682	6.9	28.4%
Total All Offenses			12,947	6.5	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	5,837	4.7	18.0%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	5,408	4.8	16.7%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,111	4.9	3.4%
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,098	4.8	3.4%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,008	4.9	3.1%
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	833	4.8	2.6%
7	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	788	4.9	2.4%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	770	4.8	2.4%
9	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	718	4.5	2.2%
10	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	566	4.7	1.7%
11	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	510	4.8	1.6%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	484	4.9	1.5%
13	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	470	4.8	1.4%
14	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	454	5.0	1.4%
15	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	446	4.8	1.4%
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	419	4.8	1.3%
17	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	395	4.8	1.2%
18	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	384	5.1	1.2%
19	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	371	4.8	1.1%
20	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	369	4.9	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,439	4.8	69.1%
Total All Other Offenses			10,030	4.6	30.9%
Total All Offenses			32,469	4.7	100.0%

13 Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2014

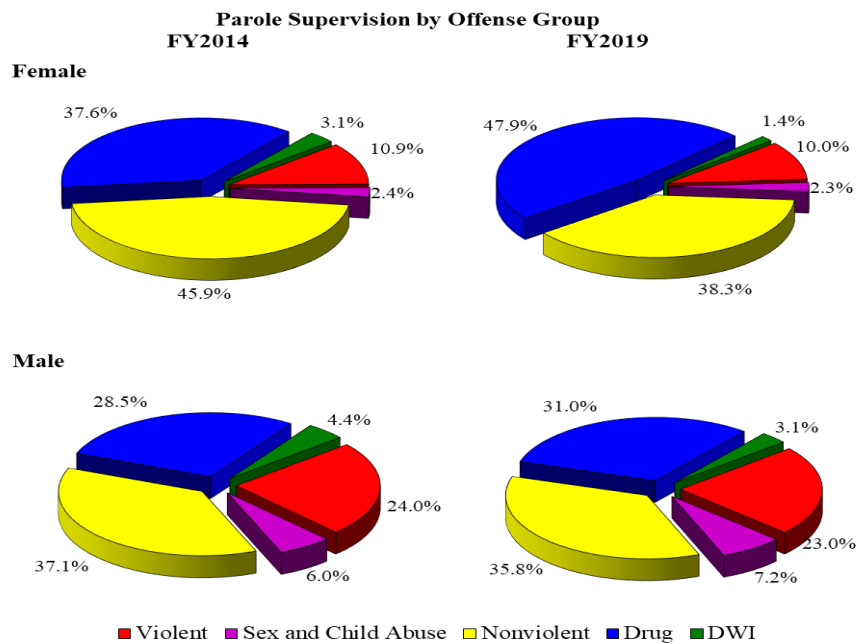
Offense Groups

In the past five years, overall parole population increases 7% and the number of female parolees rises 28.9% and becomes a larger percent of the parolee population (15% of the population in FY2014 vs 18% in FY2019) (Table 13.1). Among the five offense groups, DWI experiences the greatest decrease in offenders (females -40.5%; males, -28.3%). For female parolees drug offenses and sex and child abuse offenses show marked increase from FY2014 to FY2019. The relative percentage of males remain unchanged from 2014 to 2019 in violent and nonviolent offense group. (Fig. 13.1). Among female parolees, drug convictions are an increasing relative percent of offenses in FY2019, surpassing the predominance nonviolent offenses in FY2014.

Table 13.1. Male and Female Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2014 to the FY2019

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	279	3,475	3,754	330	3,454	3,784	18.3%	-0.6%	0.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	61	874	935	77	1,080	1,157	26.2%	23.6%	23.7%
Nonviolent	1,173	5,371	6,544	1,261	5,384	6,645	7.5%	0.2%	1.5%
Drug	961	4,129	5,090	1,575	4,652	6,227	63.9%	12.7%	22.3%
DWI	79	642	721	47	460	507	-40.5%	-28.3%	-29.7%
Total	2,553	14,491	17,044	3,290	15,030	18,320	28.9%	3.7%	7.5%

Figure 13.1. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Parolees, June 30th, 2014 and 2019

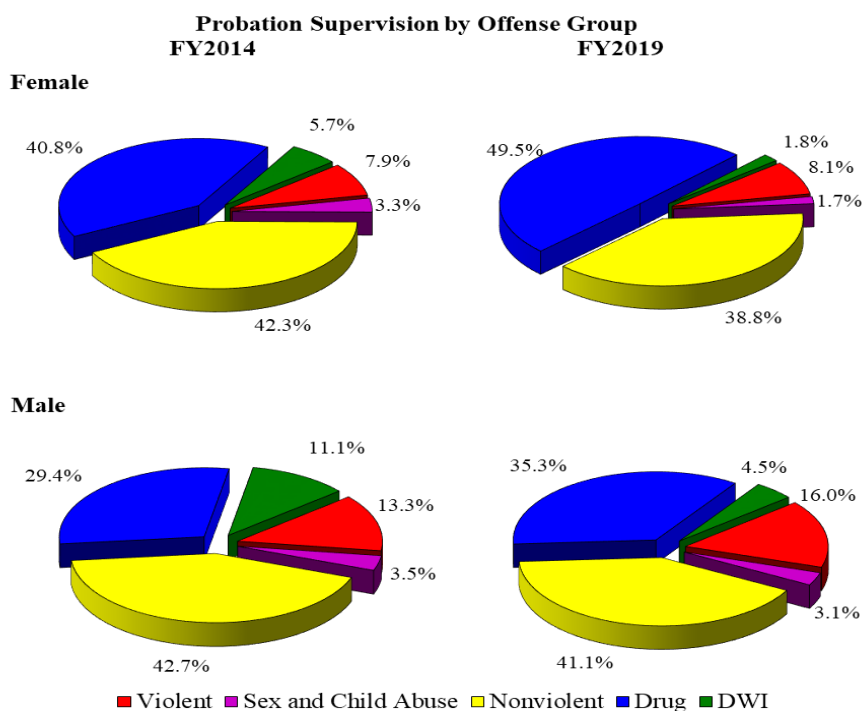


Similar to the parolee population, over the last five years, the number of probationers has decreased (10% drop); however, the decrease only occurred in male (14% drop) and the female population has increased by 1.4% (Table 13.2). Both genders show decrease counts in sex and child abuse, nonviolent and DWI offense types. DWI offenses drop the most (65%). The relative percentage of male and female probationers with violent and drug offenses group increases while the relative percentage of sex and child abuse, nonviolent, and DWI offense decreases when comparing FY2014 to FY2019 data (Fig. 13.2)

Table 13.2. Male and Female Probation Offenders by Offense Group, FY2014 to the FY2019

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	980	4,722	5,702	1,019	4,895	5,914	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	408	1,229	1,637	214	932	1,146	-47.5%	-24.2%	-30.0%
Nonviolent	5,212	15,138	20,350	4,848	12,529	17,377	-7.0%	-17.2%	-14.6%
Drug	5,030	10,427	15,457	6,197	10,775	16,972	23.2%	3.3%	9.8%
DWI	705	3,946	4,651	229	1,380	1,609	-67.5%	-65.0%	-65.4%
Total	12,335	35,462	47,797	12,507	30,511	43,018	1.4%	-14.0%	-10.0%

Figure 13.2. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Probationers, June 30th, 2014 and 2019



Average Sentence

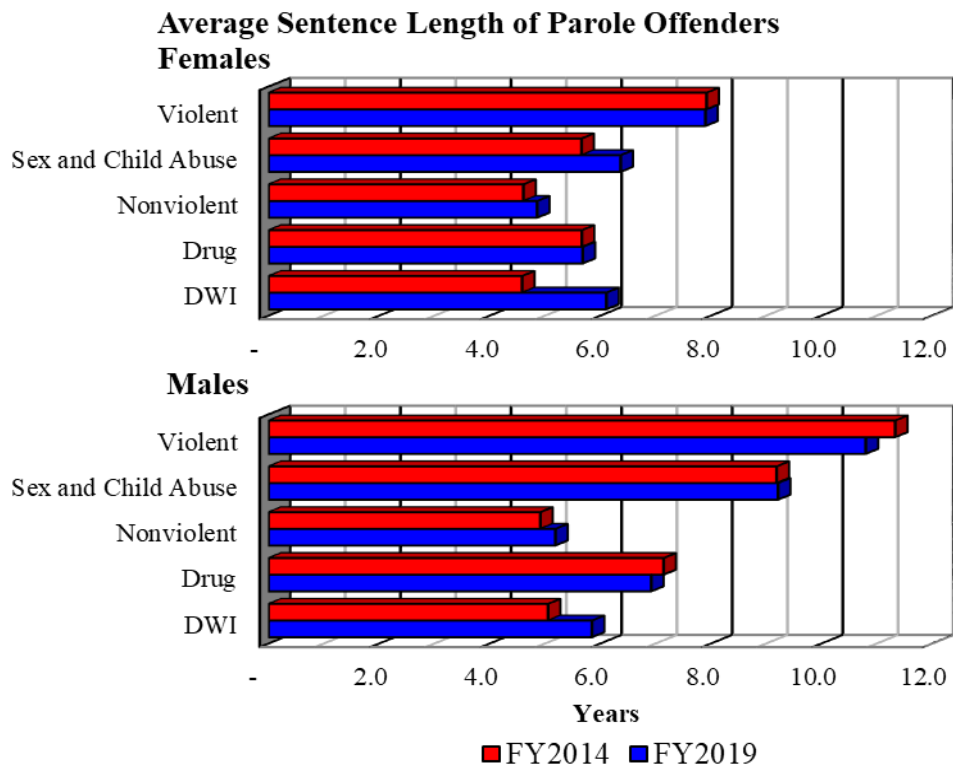
Average sentence length of offenders on parole decreases slightly from FY2014 for both genders (Table 13.3). Only DWI sentence length changes notably with an average increase of 17.4% from FY2014 (See Table 13.3). Average sentence lengths for male parolees are markedly longer than females in the following offense groups: violent, sex/child abuse and drug offenses (both in FY2014 and FY2019) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentences (years) of Parole Offenders by Offense Group, FY2014 and FY2019

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	7.9	11.3	11.1	7.9	10.8	10.5	-0.3%	-4.7%	-4.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	5.7	9.2	9.0	6.4	9.2	9.0	12.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Nonviolent	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%
Drug	5.7	7.1	6.9	5.7	6.9	6.6	0.3%	-3.1%	-3.8%
DWI	4.6	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	33.3%	15.8%	17.4%
Total	5.4	7.3	7.1	5.6	7.3	7.0	4.0%	-0.4%	-0.6%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Figure 13.3. Parolees: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2013 and FY2018

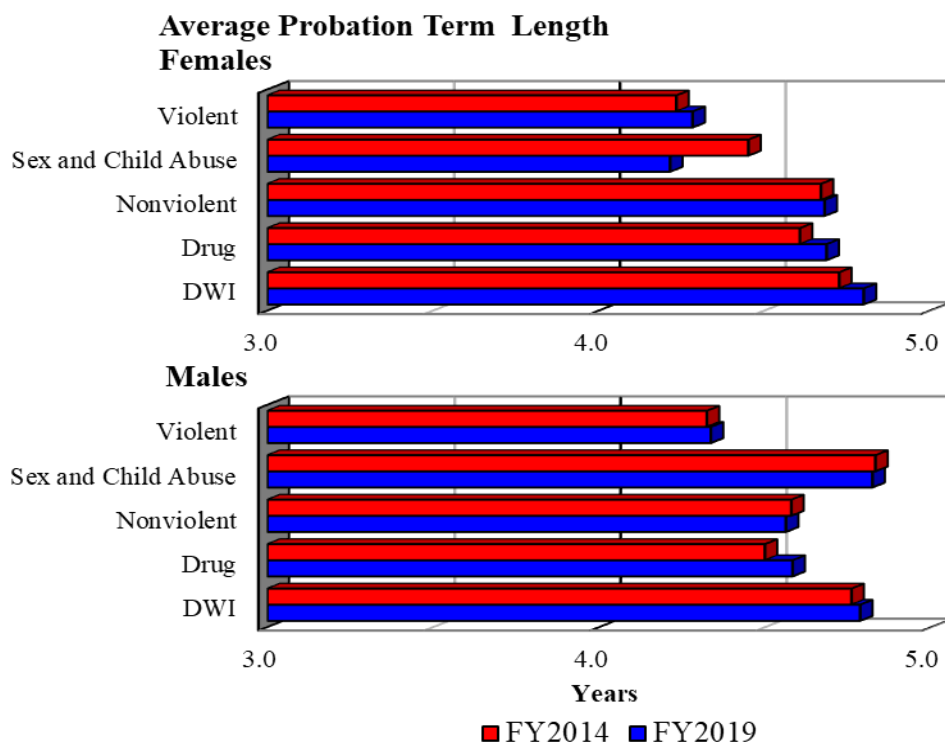


Average probation term lengths are comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2014 to FY2019 (Table 13.4 and Fig. 13.4). The average probation term is 4.6 years for both male and females in FY2019.

Table 13.4. Five-year Comparison of Average Probation Term (yrs) by Offense Group and Gender, FY2014 and FY2019

Offense Group	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.7	-5.3%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Drug	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
DWI	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Total	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.4%	0.7%	1.2%

Figure 13.4. Probationers: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2014 and FY2019



Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

In comparing FY2014 data to FY2019, the percentage of parolees supervised for violent and sex offenses decreases for female and remain unchanged for male. (Fig. 13.5). However, for both genders, the majority of offenders are under supervision for a nonviolent offense.

For probationers, violent and sex offenses are less prominent, percentage-wise, than among parole offenders (Figs. 13.5 and 13.6). Comparing FY2014 data with FY 2019, female probationers slightly drop in the percent of violation of violent and sex offenses. Among male probationers, a slight uptick in the percent of violent and sex offenses is observable.

Figure 13.5. Supervised Parole Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2014 and FY2019

Female				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	340	13.3%	407	12.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,213	86.7%	2,883	87.6%
Total	2,553	100.0%	3,290	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,349	30.0%	4,534	30.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	10,142	70.0%	10,496	69.8%
Total	14,491	100.0%	15,030	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,689	27.5%	4,941	27.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,355	72.5%	13,379	73.0%
Total	17,044	100.0%	18,320	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

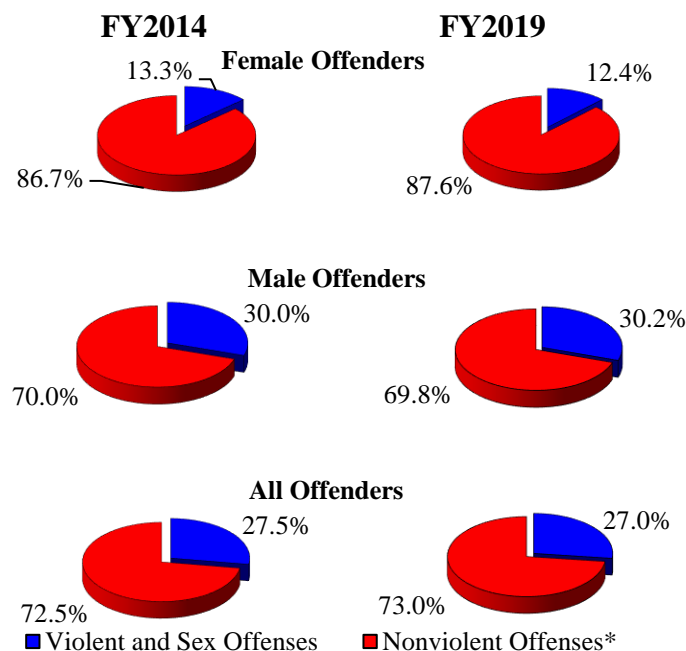


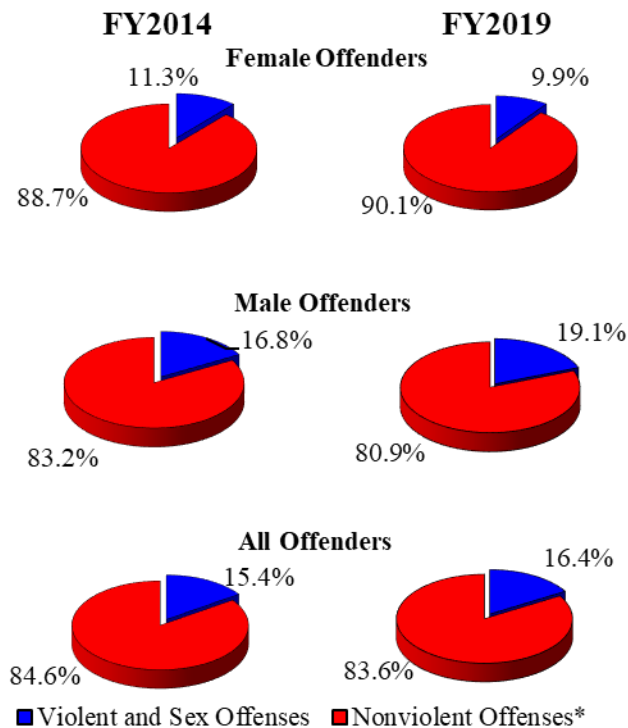
Figure 13.6. Supervised Probation Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2014 and FY2019

Female				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,388	11.3%	1,233	9.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	10,947	88.7%	11,274	90.1%
Total	12,335	100.0%	12,507	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	5,951	16.8%	5,827	19.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	29,511	83.2%	24,684	80.9%
Total	35,462	100.0%	30,511	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2014	Percent	FY2019	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	7,339	15.4%	7,060	16.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	40,458	84.6%	35,958	83.6%
Total	47,797	100.0%	43,018	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses



Racial Composition

The parole population decreases 7.5% from FY2014 to FY2019 (Table 13.1). The black male and female parole populations decrease the most (-14.7% and -18.9%, respectively). For race/ethnicity groups with a small population, interpreting changes is difficult.

From FY2014 to FY2019, probation population data display an even greater percent change, -10%. The Native American female probation population decreases the most by 27.3% (Table 13.5). As before, for race/ethnicity groups with small populations, interpreting data are difficult.

Table 13.5. Five-year Comparison of Supervised Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2014 and FY2019

Race/Ethnicity	FY2014			FY2019			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	6	37	43	10	33	43	66.7%	-10.8%	0.0%
Black	403	5,226	5,629	327	4,459	4,786	-18.9%	-14.7%	-15.0%
Hispanic	55	196	251	83	185	268	50.9%	-5.6%	6.8%
Native American	20	34	54	23	36	59	15.0%	5.9%	9.3%
Unknown	0	16	16	0	15	15	0.0%	-6.3%	-6.3%
White	2,069	8,982	11,051	2,847	10,302	13,149	37.6%	14.7%	19.0%
Total	2,553	14,491	17,044	3,290	15,030	18,320	28.9%	3.7%	7.5%
Probation									
Asian	40	118	158	39	109	148	-2.5%	-7.6%	-6.3%
Black	2,242	9,547	11,789	1,670	7,147	8,817	-25.5%	-25.1%	-25.2%
Hispanic	135	511	646	218	541	759	61.5%	5.9%	17.5%
Native American	66	92	158	48	80	128	-27.3%	-13.0%	-19.0%
Unknown	15	54	69	23	76	99	53.3%	40.7%	43.5%
White	9,837	25,140	34,977	10,509	22,558	33,067	6.8%	-10.3%	-5.5%
Total	12,335	35,462	47,797	12,507	30,511	43,018	1.4%	-14.0%	-10.0%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings show a slight increase, at 0.3%, in FY2019 from FY2018 data (Table 14.1). The decrease occurs across all opening types with the exception of 'Parole Release' and 'other.' Releases to parole contain the largest increase at 8% while new probation type is the largest in terms of absolute count (17,853). Overall, in the last 5-year time span, counts by opening types are relatively stable (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Supervision Opening Type from FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Opening	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Probation	18,219	17,411	16,672	17,275	18,131	18,262	17,560	17,693	17,748	18,156	17,853
120-Day Probation Releases	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,819	4,930	4,943	4,991	5,044	4,440
Parole Releases	13,771	12,501	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,921	12,484	11,630	12,462	13,096	14,182
Absconder Returns	3,742	3,459	3,649	3,967	4,432	5,099	5,150	5,326	5,235	5,384	5,321
Other	830	978	1,011	1,124	1,044	1,007	989	1,041	1,139	1,013	1,026
Supervision Openings	40,721	38,553	37,891	39,297	40,716	42,108	41,113	40,633	41,575	42,693	42,822
Percent Change		-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.7%	0.3%

Figure 14.1. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, FY2010 to FY2019

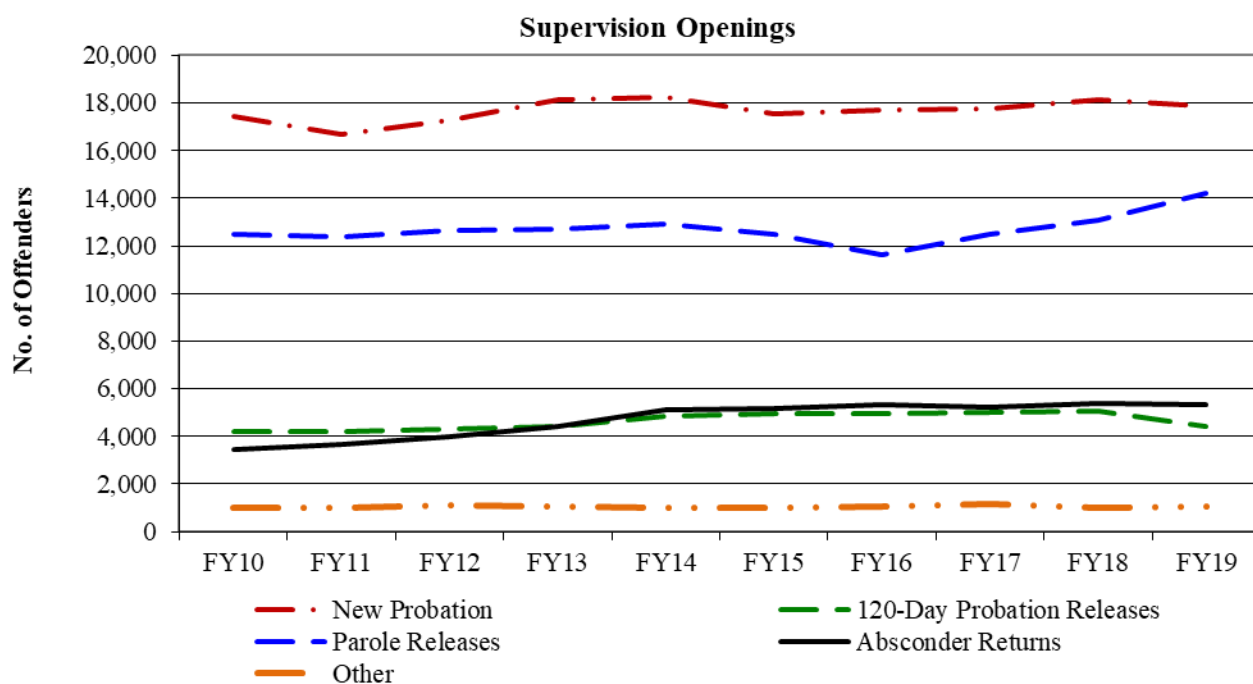


Table 14.2. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, FY2014 – FY2019

Change in Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY09-FY14	FY14-FY19
Supervision Openings	0.7%	0.3%
New Probation	0.0%	-0.5%
120-Day Probation Release	3.0%	-1.6%
Parole Releases	-1.3%	1.9%
Absconder Returns	6.4%	0.9%
Other	3.9%	0.4%

Openings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Total female supervision openings increase in FY2019 by 0.4%; this is at a slower pace than the previous year of 2.8% (Table 14.3). Increases occur in all supervision opening types with the exception of ‘New Probation’ and ‘120-Day Probation Release’ (Fig. 14.2). In comparing the annual average percent changes of FY2009-14 with FY2014-19, each type of supervision openings exhibits increase when comparing the former to the later, again with the exception of ‘New Probation’ and ‘120-Day Probation Release’.

The most common opening type in FY2019 among all race/ethnicity and gender groups is a new probation. Parole releases rank second for black males, white males, and white females. For black females, absconder returns ranks second.

Table 14.3. Supervision Opening Type, Females, from FY2009 to FY2019

Type of Opening	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
New Probation	4,375	4,209	4,085	4,339	4,705	4,905	4,866	4,931	5,112	5,149	5,125
120-Day Probation Releases	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,252	1,284	1,306	1,176
Parole Releases	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,836	2,123	2,231	2,418
Absconder Returns	705	598	720	722	862	1,067	1,166	1,203	1,229	1,358	1,364
Other	156	190	211	205	212	201	192	216	270	251	253
Supervision Openings	7,661	7,458	7,400	7,764	8,468	9,077	9,238	9,438	10,018	10,295	10,336
Percent Change		-2.6%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.1%	7.2%	1.8%	2.2%	6.1%	2.8%	0.4%

Figure 14.2. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2010 to FY2019

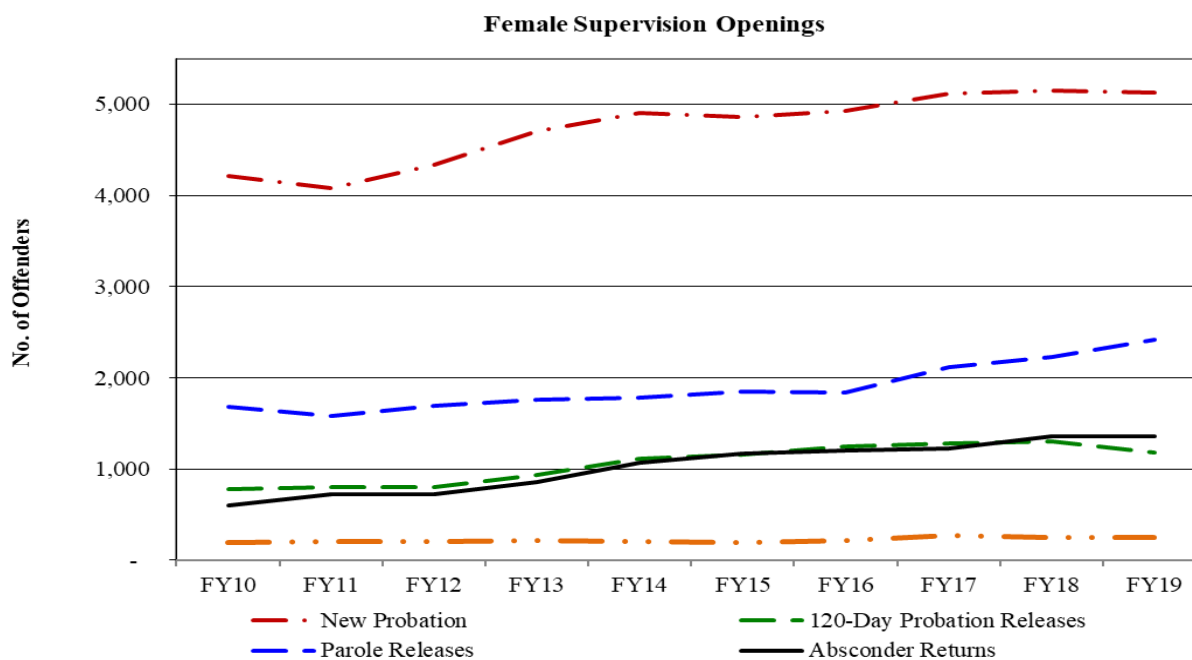


Table 14.4. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2009 – FY2019

Change in Female Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY09-FY14	FY14-FY19
Supervision Openings	3.5%	2.6%
New Probation	2.3%	0.9%
120 Day Probation Releases	11.4%	1.0%
Parole Releases	0.1%	6.3%
Absconder Returns	8.6%	5.0%
Other	5.2%	4.7%

Table 14.5. All, Male and Female Supervision Openings for FY2019 by Race/Ethnicity
Supervision Openings by Race FY2019

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
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Total

Asian	75	9	31	11	5	131	0.3%
Black	3,900	645	3,267	1,567	217	9,596	22.4%
Hispanic	350	89	264	106	29	838	2.0%
Native American	54	18	60	28	3	163	0.4%
Unknown	54	5	10	5	0	74	0.2%
White	13,420	3,674	10,550	3,604	772	32,020	74.8%
Total	17,853	4,440	14,182	5,321	1,026	42,822	100.0%

Female

Asian	16	1	8	3	1	29	0.3%
Black	749	86	219	226	31	1,311	12.7%
Hispanic	92	37	68	44	11	252	2.4%
Native American	23	5	21	9	2	60	0.6%
Unknown	13	0	0	0	0	13	0.1%
White	4,232	1,047	2,102	1,082	208	8,671	83.9%
Total	5,125	1,176	2,418	1,364	253	10,336	100.0%

Male

Asian	59	8	23	8	4	102	0.3%
Black	3,151	559	3,048	1,341	186	8,285	25.5%
Hispanic	258	52	196	62	18	586	1.8%
Native American	31	13	39	19	1	103	0.3%
Unknown	41	5	10	5	0	61	0.2%
White	9,188	2,627	8,448	2,522	564	23,349	71.9%
Total	12,728	3,264	11,764	3,957	773	32,486	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

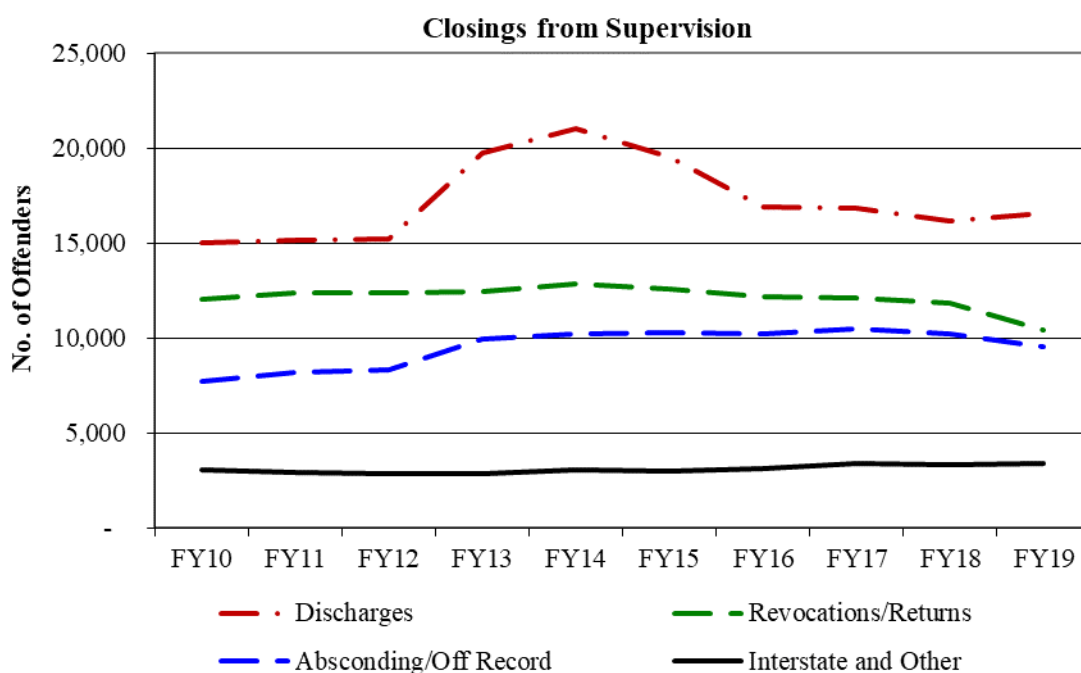
All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole are able to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior, thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). The result of ECC is a sharp increase in discharges during FY2013 and FY2014. The increase in discharge closing types continues (but less dramatic) from FY2015 through FY2019 (Fig. 15.1). The numbers of revocations/returns and interstate/other remain consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of Closings from Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2010-19

Type of Closing	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Discharges	15,025	15,146	15,246	19,753	21,019	19,538	16,928	16,866	16,196	16,578
Revocations/Returns	12,013	12,390	12,362	12,457	12,855	12,576	12,165	12,097	11,862	10,450
Absconding/Off Record	7,727	8,201	8,341	9,952	10,197	10,265	10,217	10,464	10,208	9,529
Interstate and Other	3,042	2,896	2,861	2,853	3,066	3,011	3,109	3,386	3,297	3,404
Total Releases	37,807	38,633	38,810	45,015	47,137	45,390	42,419	42,813	41,563	39,961
Annual Percent Change		2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.9%
Percent Discharged	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%

Figure 15.1. Ten-year Trends in Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2010-19



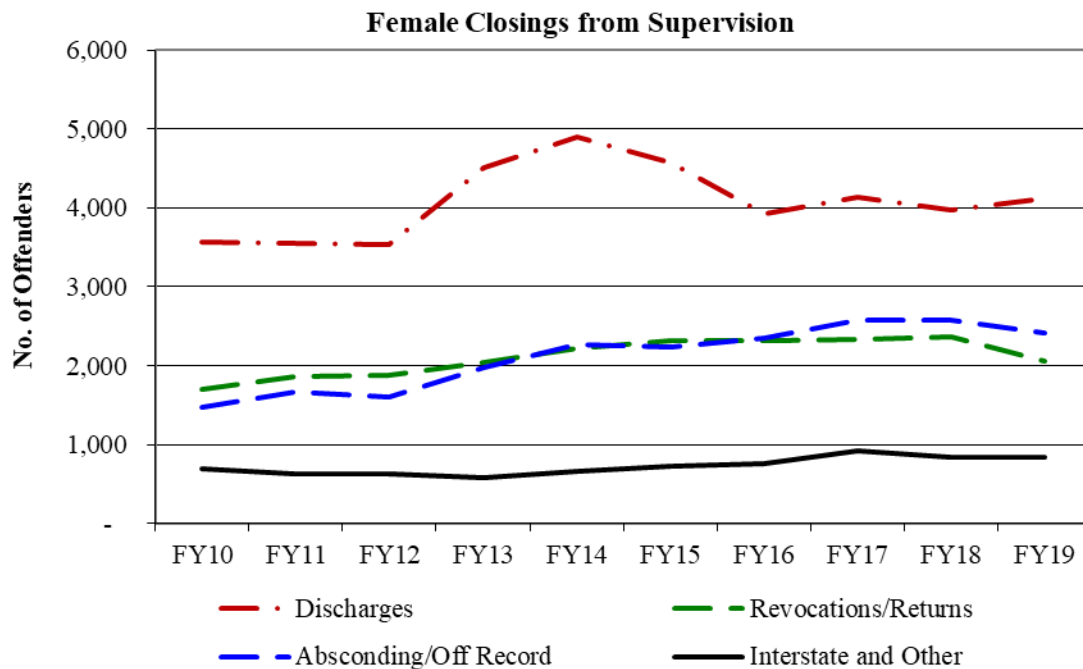
Closings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The total number of closings in the female supervised population decreases from the previous year by 3% (Table 15.2). The number of female discharge closings are still above the pre-ECC level (Fig. 15.2). Examination of the ten-year span reveals a steady rise in female revocation/returns even though the female field population declines during the same period (Tables 1.3 and 15.2).

Table 15.2. Female Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2010-19

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Discharges	3,567	3,552	3,535	4,514	4,904	4,576	3,920	4,132	3,975	4,115
Revocations/Returns	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,224	2,324	2,323	2,328	2,368	2,057
Absconding/Off Record	1,475	1,661	1,609	1,981	2,266	2,239	2,343	2,577	2,571	2,423
Interstate and Other	694	626	637	582	659	732	767	925	837	839
Total Releases	7,429	7,703	7,664	9,115	10,053	9,871	9,353	9,962	9,751	9,434
Annual Percent Change		3.7%	-0.5%	18.9%	10.3%	-1.8%	-5.2%	6.5%	-2.1%	-3.3%
Percent Discharged	48.0%	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%	41.5%	40.8%	43.6%

Figure 15.2. Ten-year Trends in Closings Types from Supervision among Females, FY2010-19

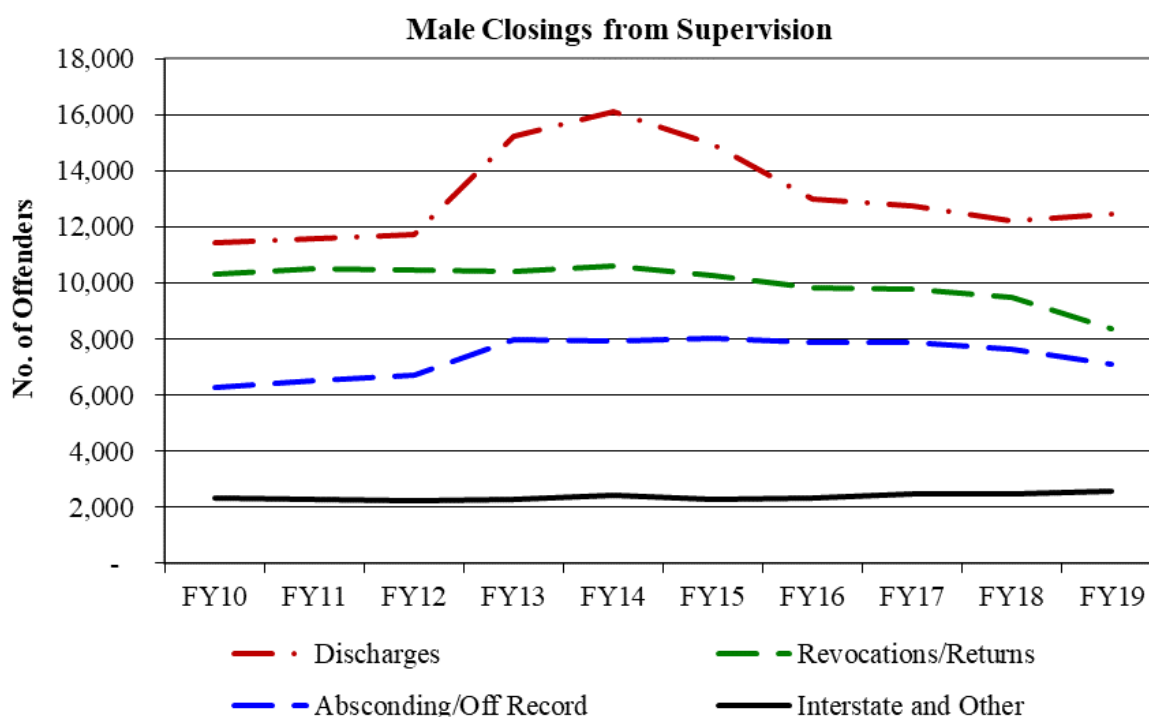


For males, the total number of closings supervised population decreases 4% from the previous year (Table 15.3). Discharge closing type remains above pre-ECC levels for males. Over the ten-year span, the numbers of revocations/returns and interstate closing types remain stable. The percent of discharged closings in each year hovers in the 37 to 44% range which is lower than the range for females.

Table 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2010 to FY2019

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Discharges	11,458	11,594	11,711	15,239	16,115	14,962	13,008	12,734	12,221	12,463
Revocations/Returns	10,320	10,526	10,479	10,419	10,631	10,252	9,842	9,769	9,494	8,393
Absconding/Off Record	6,252	6,540	6,732	7,971	7,931	8,026	7,874	7,887	7,637	7,106
Interstate and Other	2,348	2,270	2,224	2,271	2,407	2,279	2,342	2,461	2,460	2,565
Total Releases	30,378	30,930	31,146	35,900	37,084	35,519	33,066	32,851	31,812	30,527
Annual Percent Change		1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%	-0.7%	-3.2%	-4.0%
Percent Discharged	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.3%	38.8%	38.4%	40.8%

Figure 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2010 to FY2019



Discharges are the most common closing type for all race/ethnicities (Table 15.4). Trends in small race/ethnicity subgroups are not interpretable.

Table 15.4. Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, Race/Ethnicity and Gender from FY2010 to FY2019

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	56	18	25	16	115	0.3%
Black	4,202	1,882	2,771	758	9,613	24.1%
Hispanic	294	175	188	111	768	1.9%
Native American	45	39	47	19	150	0.4%
Unknown	43	5	15	5	68	0.2%
White	11,938	8,331	6,483	2,495	29,247	73.2%
Total	16,578	10,450	9,529	3,404	39,961	100.0%
Female						
Asian	14	5	8	4	31	0.3%
Black	675	140	419	138	1,372	14.5%
Hispanic	65	61	67	28	221	2.3%
Native American	20	12	15	8	55	0.6%
Unknown	11	0	4	2	17	0.2%
White	3,330	1,839	1,910	659	7,738	82.0%
Total	4,115	2,057	2,423	839	9,434	100.0%
Male						
Asian	42	13	17	12	84	0.3%
Black	3,527	1,742	2,352	620	8,241	27.0%
Hispanic	229	114	121	83	547	1.8%
Native American	25	27	32	11	95	0.3%
Unknown	32	5	11	3	51	0.2%
White	8,608	6,492	4,573	1,836	21,509	70.5%
Total	12,463	8,393	7,106	2,565	30,527	100.0%

16. Time under Supervision

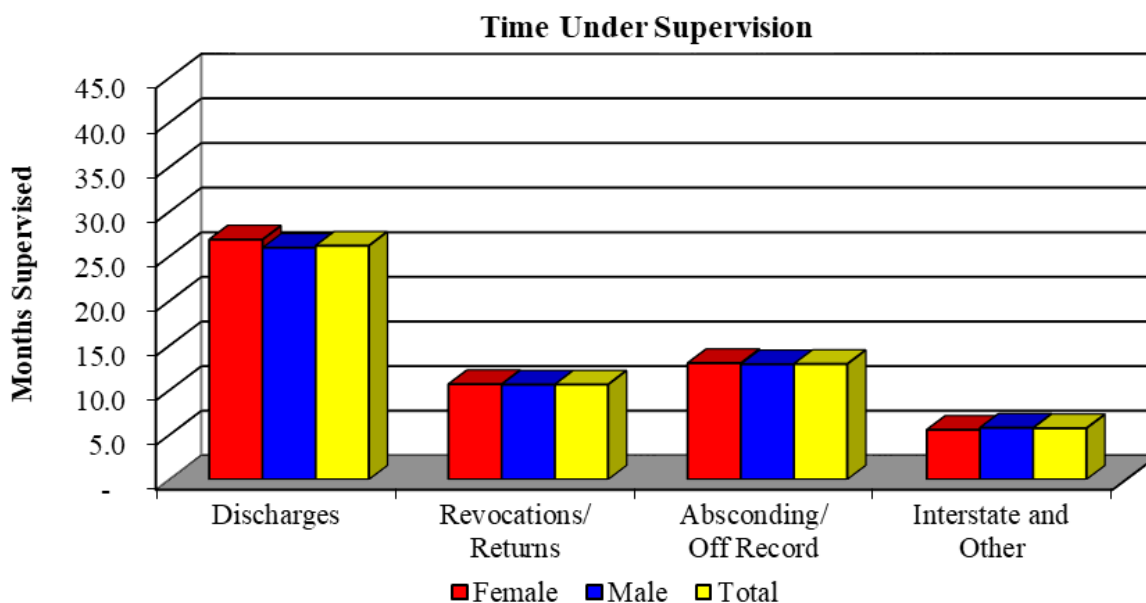
Total and by Gender

In FY2019, probationers and parolees average around 17 months under supervision. Discharged offenders average two years and three months under supervision. (Table 16.1). Discharged females tend to serve slightly longer terms than males (Fig. 16.1). Revocation/return offenders average 11 months under field supervision before returning to incarceration (Table 16.1).

Table 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2019

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	4,114	26.9	12,466	26.0	16,580	26.2
Revocations/Returns	2,057	10.7	8,393	10.6	10,450	10.6
Absconding/Off Record	2,424	13.0	7,110	12.9	9,534	12.9
Interstate and Other	840	5.6	2,565	5.8	3,405	5.7
TOTAL/AVERAGE	9,435	17.9	30,534	17.0	39,969	17.2

Figure 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type in FY2019



Offense Group

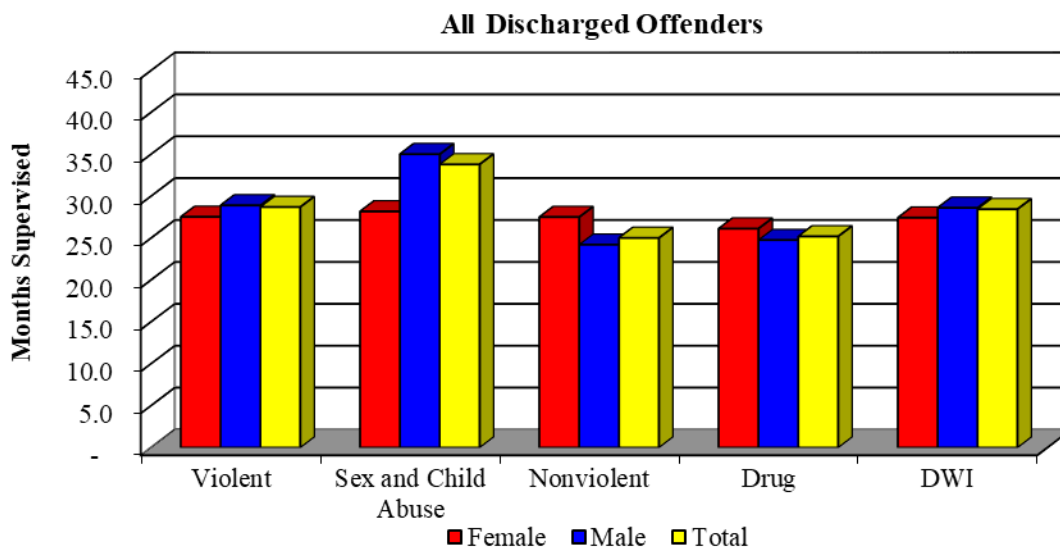
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses comprise 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation entails BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision (Tables 3.4 and 16.2). Nonviolent, drug, and DWI offenders serve comparable lengths of time (Table 16.2). Females tend to serve a longer average time than males for nonviolent and drug offenses while, males have a longer average time served than females for sex/child abuse offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group in FY2019

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	352	27.5	2,048	28.9	2,400	28.7
Sex and Child Abuse	105	28.2	481	35.0	586	33.8
Nonviolent	1,545	27.5	4,750	24.2	6,295	25.0
Drug	1,941	26.1	4,123	24.8	6,064	25.2
DWI	172	27.4	1,061	28.6	1,233	28.5
TOTAL/AVERAGE	4,115	26.9	12,463	26.0	16,578	26.2

Figure 16.2 Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offender by Offense Group, FY2019



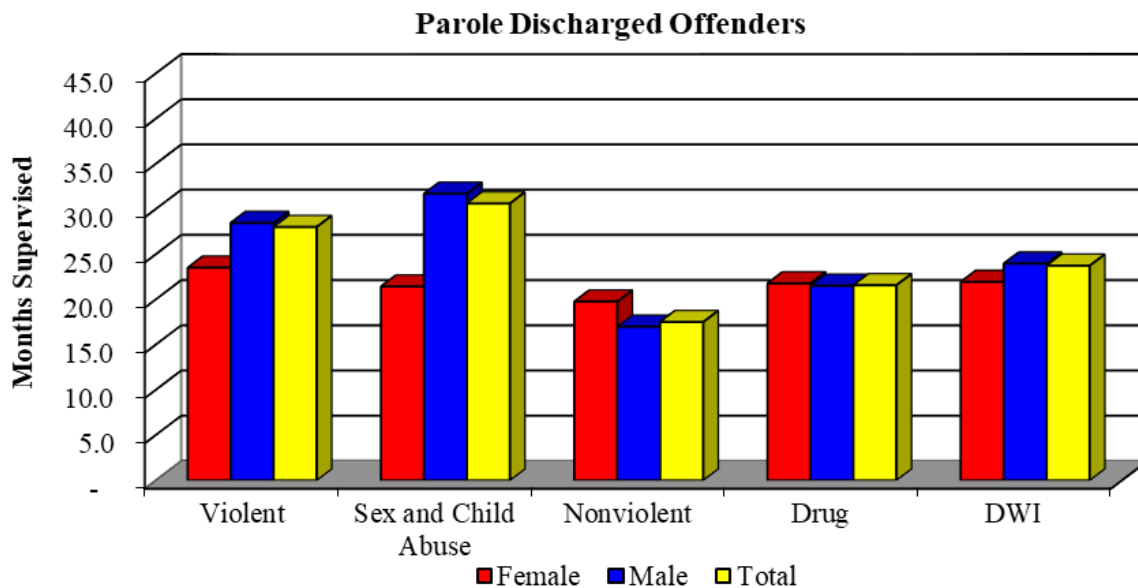
In looking at parolees only, supervised offenders serve an average time 4-5 months less than the average for the total field population (Tables 16.2 and 16.3). Persons with nonviolent offense serve the shortest time on average. Total average supervised time is comparable between females and males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that since FY2013, legislation allows offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allows for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they are compliant on supervision. This reduces time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex/child abuse crimes are not eligible; these offense groups are largely unaffected by ECC.

Table 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2019

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	99	23.5	980	28.5	1,079	28.0
Sex and Child Abuse	32	21.4	273	31.7	305	30.6
Nonviolent	409	19.8	1,791	17.0	2,200	17.5
Drug	430	21.8	1,341	21.5	1,771	21.6
DWI	25	22.0	200	24.0	225	23.8
TOTAL/AVERAGE	995	21.1	4,585	22.0	5,580	21.8

Figure 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2019

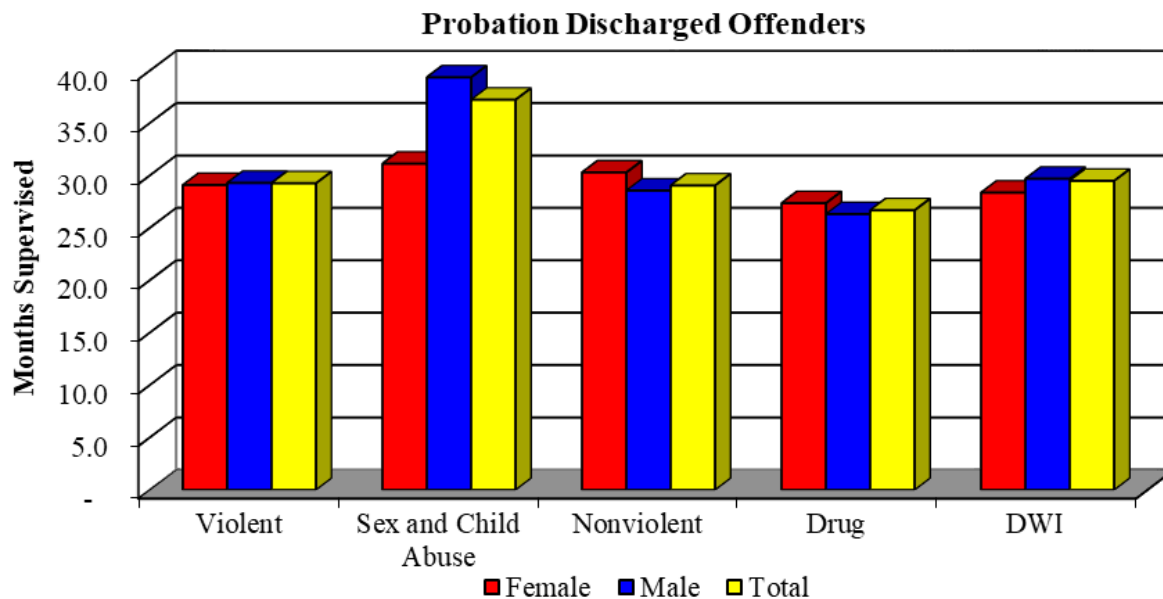


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time is once again for sex/child abuse followed by DWI offenses (Table 16.4). Males serve an average of eight months longer for sex/child abuse offenses than females. However, total average supervised time is similar for females and males.

Table 16.4. Closings from Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2019

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	253	29.1	1,068	29.3	1,321	29.3
Sex and Child Abuse	73	31.1	208	39.4	281	37.2
Nonviolent	1,136	30.3	2,959	28.6	4,095	29.1
Drug	1,510	27.4	2,782	26.3	4,292	26.7
DWI	147	28.4	861	29.7	1,008	29.5
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,119	28.7	7,878	28.3	10,997	28.4

Figure 16.4. Average Months under Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2019



17. Recidivism Rates of Selected Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationers and new 120-day and long-term drug program (120d/LT) offenders released to probation. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120d/LT program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation are used for calculations. This section excludes offenders serving probation and revoked to 120d/LT drug program sentence in its calculations.

Total Recidivism

In FY2013, five-year recidivism among 120d/LT offenders for either first return or first new conviction is 41.5%, slightly down from 41.7% for FY2010 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism is slightly lower in FY2019 than in the previous year but still above the ten-year average. Furthermore, latest one, two, and three-year recidivism rates are higher than the 10-year average.

Now let's look at recidivism rate of new probationers sentenced for a new offense. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates generally increase each year in all time intervals from FY2010 to FY2019 (Table 17.2). The only exception is the rate of first new convictions which has a stable rate. For first new convictions only, three-year recidivism rates is at its highest levels during the ten-year interval (16.1 %). All other recidivism periods exhibit minimal increases or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism for New 120-day and Long-term Drug Program Participants Released to Probation from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2010	1,572	3.6	13.4	27.2	34.1	41.7
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	42.4
FY2013	1,564	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.3	40.1
FY2014	1,527	3.6	12.6	26.4	35.2	41.5
FY2015	1,572	3.8	13.9	30.4	39.6	-
FY2016	1,441	4.9	16.9	33.6	41.8	-
FY2017	1,449	5.5	15.4	29.7	-	-
FY2018	1,392	3.8	13.7	-	-	-
FY2019	1,274	2.7	-	-	-	-
Average	1,490	3.9	13.7	28.8	36.9	41.9
First New Conviction						
FY2010	1,572	1.1	4.5	12.2	18.0	26.2
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.3
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.8	28.3
FY2013	1,564	1.0	4.5	11.4	16.4	25.3
FY2014	1,527	1.2	4.6	12.2	17.5	25.4
FY2015	1,572	1.8	5.3	14.1	19.0	-
FY2016	1,441	1.3	5.6	14.4	21.6	-
FY2017	1,449	1.6	6.1	13.5	-	-
FY2018	1,392	1.1	4.8	-	-	-
FY2019	1,274	1.0	-	-	-	-
Average	1,490	1.2	4.9	13.4	19.0	26.9

Table 17.2. Recidivism for New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

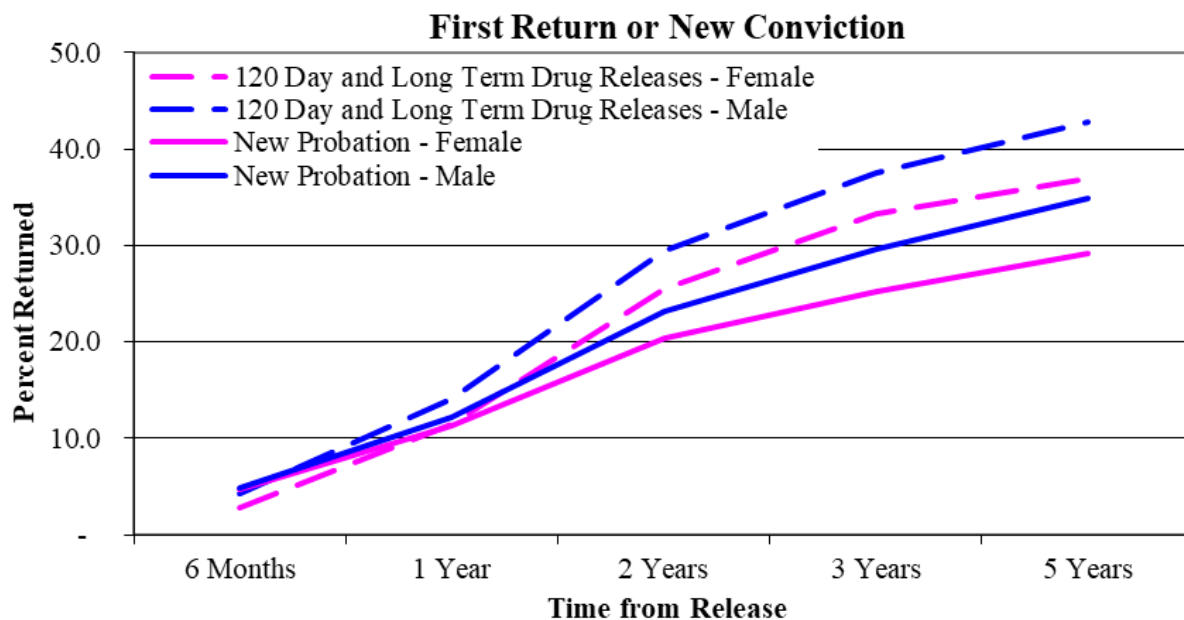
New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2010	15,017	4.0	10.2	20.4	26.0	32.8
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.2	27.9	34.0
FY2012	15,070	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	34.1
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.9	27.8	32.8
FY2014	15,839	4.6	11.9	22.2	28.6	33.3
FY2015	15,067	5.0	12.4	23.3	29.5	-
FY2016	15,113	5.7	13.6	24.4	30.1	-
FY2017	15,126	5.8	13.9	24.3	-	-
FY2018	15,404	5.4	12.7	-	-	-
FY2019	15,017	4.2	-	-	-	-
Average	15,184	4.8	12.0	22.5	28.4	33.4
First New Conviction						
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.2	10.1	15.0	22.5
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.5	15.9	23.1
FY2012	15,070	1.5	4.4	10.7	15.8	22.9
FY2013	15,857	1.3	4.5	10.3	15.3	22.6
FY2014	15,839	1.5	4.5	10.2	15.1	22.4
FY2015	15,067	1.3	4.6	11.0	16.0	-
FY2016	15,113	1.7	5.2	11.4	16.4	-
FY2017	15,126	1.4	4.4	10.8	-	-
FY2018	15,404	1.3	4.7	-	-	-
FY2019	15,017	1.0	-	-	-	-
Average	15,184	1.4	4.6	10.6	15.6	22.7

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, average recidivism for first return or new conviction is higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism is higher for 120d/LT offenders than new probation offenders in all periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females equals males. The 120d/LT male offenders have a greater recidivism rate than the other groups. All groups display a slowing of the rate of recidivism after two years.

Table 17.3. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,406	2.7	11.4	25.5	33.2	36.9
Male	12,497	4.2	14.1	29.5	37.5	42.7
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	41,229	4.8	11.3	20.4	25.2	29.1
Male	110,612	4.8	12.2	23.2	29.5	34.8

Figure 17.1. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)



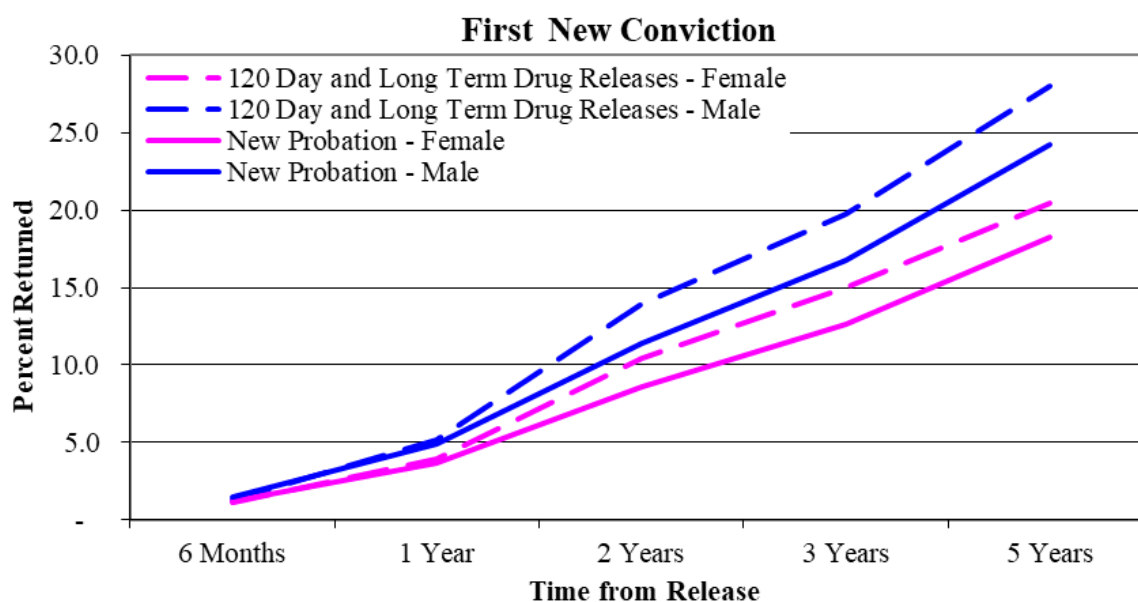
Now let's look at new convictions only for 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, FY2010-19. Similar recidivism rates occur in all subgroups at 6 months; at one year, the higher rate for males becomes apparent. After one year, male 120d/LT recidivism becomes notably higher than male new probation recidivism. See Fig. 17.2.

Table 17.4. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2010 to FY2019
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation						
Female	2,406	1.1	4.0	10.4	15.0	20.5
Male	12,497	1.3	5.1	13.9	19.7	28.0
New Probation						
Female	41,229	1.2	3.7	8.6	12.6	18.2
Male	110,612	1.5	4.9	11.4	16.7	24.2

Figure 17.2. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)



Offense Group

Among new probations and 120d/LT released to probation from FY2010 to FY2019, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction is lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Violent and nonviolent offenses are similar in recidivism rates and carry the highest rates. Recidivism rates for drug and sex/child abuse offenders are similar and lower than violent and nonviolent offenses.

Figure 17.3. Recidivism Rates as Percent of First Returns and New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (includes offenders released from FY2010 to FY2019, and total number released by offense group)

In looking at first convictions only, nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2010 to FY2019 display the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is similar to institutional new conviction recidivism (Fig 8.4). DWI offenders have the lowest recidivism for six months to three years. At year five, sex/child abuse offenders exhibit the lowest recidivism rate.

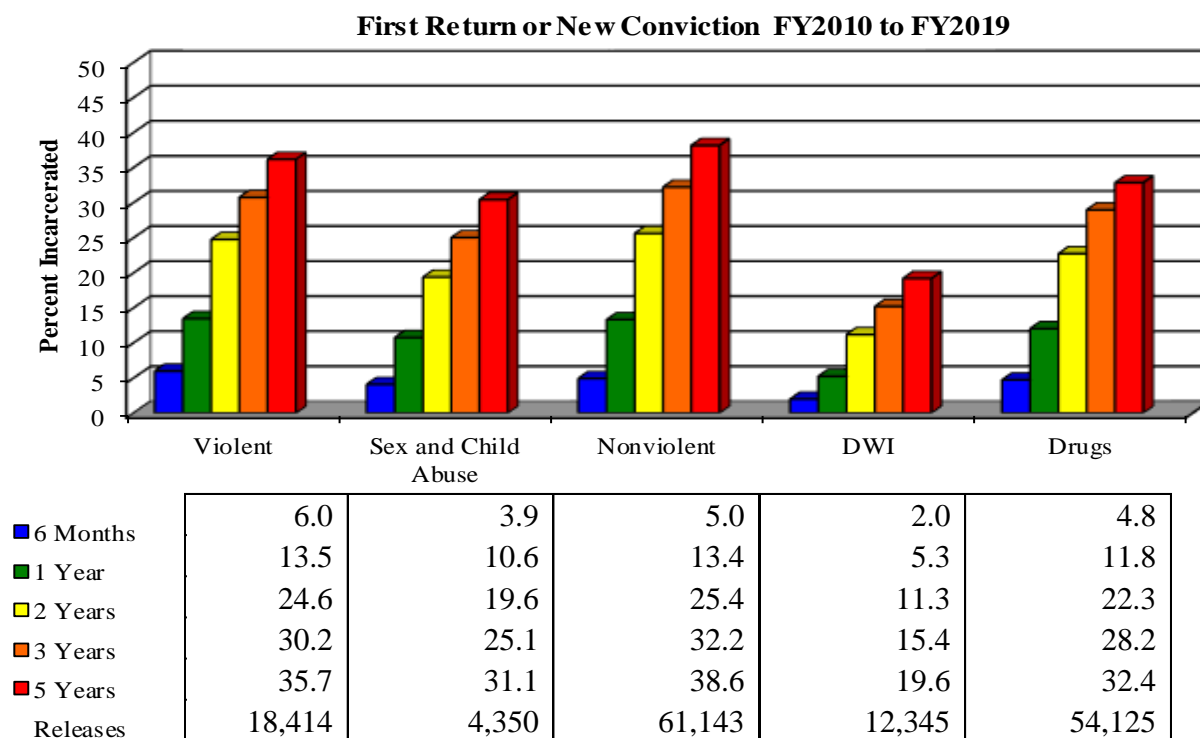
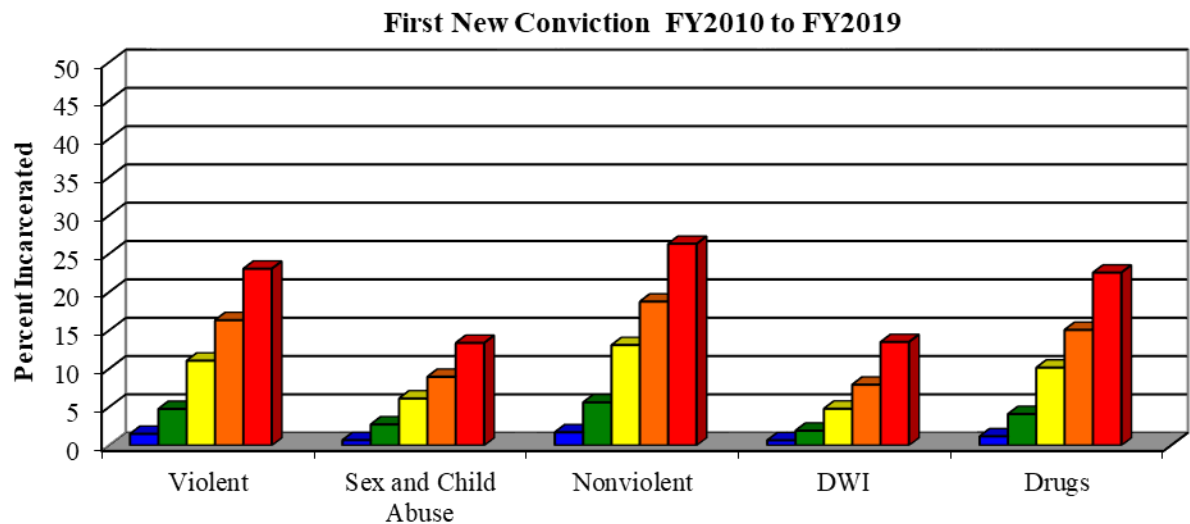


Figure 17.4. Recidivism Rates as Percent of New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (Includes offenders released from FY2010 to FY2019, and total number released by offense group.)



■ 6 Months	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.2
■ 1 Year	4.8	2.8	5.6	1.9	4.1
■ 2 Years	11.1	6.1	13.1	4.8	10.2
■ 3 Years	16.4	9.0	18.8	7.9	15.1
■ 5 Years	23.1	13.4	26.3	13.5	22.6
Releases	20,618	4,794	67,572	12,622	61,138

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Missouri
Department of
Corrections

Michael L. Parsons, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

